

597

TIMES MORROW

theme
beat the holiday
and enjoy yourself
steam
great railways
running out of

in dream
overing Victorian
in New Zealand

is seam
Woodcock on the
Test against New

scheme
eve of the A-cars.
Rover calls for an
annual reiteration
Clifford Webb

iet arms our into caragua'

warships took up
100 miles off the
coast of Central
the Pentagon said
that about twelve
ock cargo ships were
for Nicaragua in a new
arms deliveries. In
or about 300 US
it church leaders de-
the withdrawal of US
om the region
Soviet arms, page 6
alan man's guide, page 8

e hints of losures

ional Coal Board gave
signals of a coming
me of pit closures,
g the loss of 10,000
en it endorsed a report
he Monopolies and
Commission criticizing
industry

are prices

'times full stock ex-
and unit trust price
appears in today's
ss section after the
of a computer
Page 16, 17

runner plot

en have been charged in
ork in connexion with
conspiracies to sell
s worth £1,000m to Iran
is worth £1m to the IRA
Page 7

ing choice

are to be allowed by law
and the caning of their
n at school, although the
ment has decided
abolishing corporal
ment
Page 3

R- lease excuse my son from Beeting



st best

and were all out for 225 on
first day of the second Test
th. Lance Cairns became
first New Zealander to take
n wickets in an innings
est England
Page 18

FINANCIAL TIMES

electricians' and engineer-
workers' unions are de-
claring an emergency TUC
ding to discuss the two-
week stoppage at the Finan-
Times
Page 2

st best

st best
and were all out for 225 on
first day of the second Test
th. Lance Cairns became
first New Zealander to take
n wickets in an innings
est England
Page 18

FINANCIAL TIMES

electricians' and engineer-
workers' unions are de-
claring an emergency TUC
ding to discuss the two-
week stoppage at the Finan-
Times
Page 2

st best

st best
and were all out for 225 on
first day of the second Test
th. Lance Cairns became
first New Zealander to take
n wickets in an innings
est England
Page 18

Thatcher dashes hopes of spring tax cuts

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

The Prime Minister yesterday killed the reports that she expects taxes to be reduced in the Budget next spring.

She said she still hoped that there might be tax reductions before the end of the present Parliament, but in interviews for television she showed some anxiety about the problems of balancing revenue and expenditure beyond this Parliament, as the cost of maintaining a growing population of old people increases.

Interviewed for Independent Television News, Mrs Margaret Thatcher contemplated the raising of tax thresholds and allowances and increasing revenue duties next spring to keep pace with inflation, but nothing more.

"Over and above that I think it will be very difficult this April," she said. "I am not over-optimistic."

That is the majority view of Cabinet ministers after their first collective discussion on next year's expenditure last week when they agreed to keep the overall level at £126,400m as planned.

Although some of them suspected that Treasury ministers were being too gloomy about the prospects for growth and higher revenue, few believed any room would be left for tax cuts and several agreed with Mr John Biffen, Leader of

the Commons, who has publicly raised the possibility of increasing taxation.

Nothing Mrs Thatcher said yesterday suggested that for the rest of the Parliament lower tax rates were more than "high priority", as they were conditionally described in the Conservative manifesto.

There appears now to have been a Cabinet decision to confront the crisis of public provision which it avoided discussing last year when it shelved a Central Policy Review Staff report.

It appears that no forecasts have yet been prepared for ministers of the sums that will be needed to support the growing legion of pensioners, although the population forecasts are stark. The number of people aged 65 and over, with their greater need for sheltered accommodation and home helps, will double to a million by the end of the century.

The working age population, which must pay taxes to support them, will increase only slightly from 30.5m to 32 million.

The question is whether the minimal provision which a civilized Government would wish to afford for the state's dependants will cost more than the yield of taxation at the levels now thought reasonable. What is new is that ministers

have decided to collect the evidence and to find a solution for the next Government, whatever its political colour, to act upon.

In her ITN interview, Mrs Thatcher said that she was always concerned about the long-term problem of public spending because of its natural tendency to rise.

"By the longer term I mean really the next Parliament and beyond that, and by the time people like me are old age pensioners there are going to be rather more than there are now. We are all going to live longer, and more young people are going to want to stay in education longer, and we have to look at the burden of both those ends on the working population, because they have to earn the money, they have to feel that they are being left with enough of their own earnings."

Asked by the interviewer, Mr Glyn Mathias if there would therefore be a fundamental reassessment of state benefits, such as unemployment benefit, the Prime Minister replied: "You always have to look at the burden of your social services on the working population, because everything comes from them. So of course any Government has to look at the pressures upon them."

OFT chief refuses to drop Stock Exchange action

By Philip Robinson and Derek Harris

Sir Gordon Borrie, director-general of the Office of Fair Trading, indicated last night that the Government might have to pass legislation if it wished him to drop the court case against the Stock Exchange.

Sir Gordon said a statutory order would not stop him.

"If the Government is thus forced into primary legislation to secure the Stock Exchange's exemption it will be the most potentially embarrassing route because it would have to pass through both Houses of Parliament," he said.

His warning came as the Stock Exchange won an adjournment of the legal action brought by the Office of Fair Trading alleging it operates restrictive practices.

The move is a further step towards an out-of-court settlement with the Government, which says it will stop the action in exchange for reforms of the Exchange rule book.

The Exchange will drop minimum charges on stock and share dealings and allow non-members on to the Stock Exchange Council and the boards of member firms.

But it has preserved the separate capacity system of buying and selling shares under which investors can buy only through brokers and jobbers deal only with brokers.

In his first public statement since the formal announcement, Sir Gordon said: "It clearly leaves intact a number of provisions in the rules that restrict entry to the market."

On commission charges he said: "It is uncertain how soon and to what extent the ending of such rules will be followed by brokers being free to negotiate commissions."

There is increasing scepticism over the need for a three-year phasing when a similar exercise in Toronto took only six

months and in New York 18 months.

But Sir Nicholas Goodison, Stock Exchange chairman, said after the court hearing yesterday: "To criticize the Government for accepting the Stock Exchange's proposal of a maximum period of just over three years for this dismantling is ridiculous in the light of the 17 years which it took the Securities and Exchange Commission to take similar action in the US."

Sir Nicholas will spell out the changes to senior partners of Exchange firms at a private meeting today. Yesterday most were praising him for what they see as a sensible and successful conclusion to the case.

Others, however, questioned how a system of negotiated commissions could work with the present system of separate capacity.

City secrets, page 13

Adams told 'no jail visits to terrorists'

By John Witherow and Richard Ford

The Home Office has forbidden Mr Gerry Adams, Provisional Sinn Féin MP for Belfast West, to visit IRA prisoners in mainland jails, including some of his constituents convicted of terrorist offences.

Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, said it "would be wrong to allow Mr Adams to visit because he is a member of an organization which openly espouses the use of violence for political ends."

During his two days in London this week Mr Adams expressed a wish to visit some 40 to 50 IRA prisoners to highlight their position and to press for "repatriation" to Northern Ireland.

Most are category A prisoners, which means they are kept under strict security and allowed monthly visits only by close friends or relatives.

Under standing orders MPs are normally allowed access to prisoners, although it has sometimes been limited to their constituents.

Leading article, page 11

Envoy had several lovers in Israel

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

Miss Rhona Ritchie, the first secretary at the British Embassy in Tel Aviv who passed secrets to an Egyptian diplomat with whom she was having an affair, had a number of lovers - including an Israeli government official - during her stay in Israel before she joined the embassy, the report of the Security Commission into the case disclosed yesterday.

Commenting on the report in a Commons written reply yesterday, the Prime Minister said there was no evidence that Miss Ritchie had made any disclosure of material of a highly graded confidential nature.

The commission had confirmed that the damage to the country's interests from her disclosures was not great, and lay in the breach of confidence and untrustworthiness that they implied rather than in the nature of the disclosures themselves.

But the Prime Minister said the case illustrated that people in the public services who embarked on relationships such as that between Miss Ritchie and the diplomat needed to be aware of the dangers and



Rhona Ritchie: vulnerable through relationships

pressures to which they were made vulnerable.

Miss Ritchie, aged 31, joined the Foreign Office in 1979 and was posted to Israel in August, 1980, although she did not join the Embassy till July, 1981.

The Security Service learnt in March 1982 that she had been having an affair with Rifaa al Anzari, her opposite number at the Egyptian Embassy, and that she had been passing secret documents to him. She was recalled to London, admitted the disclosures and was subsequently given a suspended nine-month prison sentence.

Heatwave breaks records throughout Europe

By David Nicholson-Lord

Temperature records continued to be broken throughout Europe yesterday as the heatwave maintained its grip.

In Germany, which has registered its hottest day since records began 200 years ago, car-washing has been banned, beer consumption has soared 1,000 per cent, and ducks and fish are said to have been killed by the heat.

In Italy, the government has requested emergency fire-fighters' equipment after forest fires in Sicily, Tuscany, Calabria and central provinces. Thousands have been evacuated from their homes and

almost 100,000 acres of Sardinian forest destroyed.

In France and Spain, by contrast, temperatures remained in the relatively mild 80s and 90s, dropping to the 60s in parts of northern France.

The worst sufferers are Italy, which is at the centre of the high-pressure zone responsible, and Germany. But eastern Europe was also affected - Prague on Wednesday had its hottest day in 200 years, with a temperature of 101°F.

Italy's Civil Defence Minister, Signor Loris Fortuna, yesterday sent a telegram to other EEC states asking for fire-fighting aircraft because of the "exceptional spread of disastrous fires".

Forest fires Sardinia have led to 1,000 people in two towns being evacuated as well as 150 inmates of a penal colony. Two farmers, one Sardinian and one from Calabria, have died.

Signor Fortuna said on a trip to Sardinia that the aircraft and helicopters used to drop water and fire-retardant chemicals in the fires were inadequate.

Fires have also been reported from countryside around Florence, where a temperature of 108°F was registered on Tuesday.

In Germany the 104°F record was measured in the shade near Amberg in the south-west. In Munich temperatures rose to 99°F, in Nuremberg to 101°F and at midnight in Baden-



Crash orphan: Howard Goddard aged 12, attending the funeral yesterday at St Mary's Church, Ickleton, Cambridgeshire, of his father, mother, brother and sister, all killed in the Scillies helicopter tragedy. Funeral of victims, page 2

Arabs under curfew for Jewish ceremony

From Christopher Walker, Hebron

While the 70,000 Arabs of Hebron remained confined to their homes yesterday under Israeli curfew, two Cabinet ministers presided over a sombre ceremony near the centre of the eerily deserted city to commemorate the 1929 Arab massacre of 67 members of the Jewish community.

Crack Israeli marksmen ringed the area and Arab families stared down resentfully from the upper storeys of their homes as Dr Joseph Burg, the Interior Minister, and Professor Yuval Ne'eman, the Science Minister, arrived at the hilltop cemetery.

A spokesman for Professor Ne'eman, leader of the extreme right-wing Tehiya Party, explained that the minister had decided to attend the annual ceremony in person to express his solidarity with the Jewish settlers of Hebron, who had been "falsely accused" of killing Arabs earlier in the week.

The decision to stage the ceremony in the tense aftermath of Tuesday's attack on Hebron's Islamic University, which killed three Palestinians and wounded 33 others, was bitterly condemned by the deposed Arab mayor, Mr Mustapha Natche, who has been barred by the Israelis from visiting the survivors in hospital.

"It is both insensitive and provocative while the Arabs are subjected to collective punishment for a crime in which we were the victims," he said. "It seems the Israelis want to switch attention from what the settlers are doing now."

Mr Natche pointed from his window to the empty city where the only people on the streets were squads of Israeli paratroopers and the occasional Jewish settler carrying an automatic rifle. "When Jews are attacked here, we pay the price and when Arabs are

Continued on back page, col 5

Israel tells Phalange to quit barracks

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

Israel's long-standing alliance with the right-wing Lebanese Phalange militia appeared to be on the verge of breaking apart last night after Israeli troops ordered the militia to close down one of its barracks in southern Lebanon.

The Phalange, a Christian private army, fought alongside the Israelis during the siege of West Beirut and then massacred hundreds of Palestinian civilians in the city.

Thousands of Christian Maronite villagers in the area, encouraged by the Phalange party's political headquarters in Beirut, burned tyres on country roads east of Sidon and shouted abuse at Israeli soldiers who had ordered the Phalange out of their quarters by sundown.

According to the Israeli Army, the militiamen failed to "cooperate" with their troops. Phalangist officials in Beirut,

who said that they had also been ordered to close down a second barracks and a party political office in the region, suspect that the Israelis want to hand the military bases over to Major Saad Haddad's private army before withdrawing to the Awali River.

There was considerable consternation among the militia officers in Beirut that the Israelis were about to abandon them.

Christian gunmen wandered the roads around the village of Kfar Falous and in the nearby town of Sarba. Christian villagers were last night reported to have built earth barricades around the church and the local Phalangist barracks to prevent Israeli troops from approaching.

Women standing outside the Kfar Falous barracks kept chanting "Kireb (Phalange). Continued on back page, col 2

Colombo acts to appease mobs

From Michael Hamlyn, Colombo

Political parties advocating the partition of Sri Lanka will be banned, President J R Jayawardene announced yesterday as news emerged of a second massacre in Colombo's main jail.

In an attempt to appease the mobs which have attacked Tamil homes and businesses, the President declared that those seeking partition will "lose their civil rights and cannot hold office, cannot practise professions, join movements or organisations".

Mr Jayawardene said in a nationwide broadcast: "The government has now decided that the time has come to accede to the clamour and the request, the natural request, of the Sinhala people that we do not allow the movement for division to grow any more."

The Tamil United Liberation Front, the only party representing Tamils in Parliament, supports partition. The government spokesman disclosed yesterday that 17 more prisoners were killed on Wednesday when inmates forced their way out of cells in Wikkula prison and attacked Tamils being detained under the National Security Act.

Among those killed was Dr S. Rajasundaram, secretary of the Gandhian movement in Sri Lanka. The movement receives support from the World Council of Churches and other charities to run refugee camps in the north of the island.

Earlier this week, a magistrate's inquest opened into 35 deaths which took place in the Colombo jail on Monday.

The Government also announced that three Sinhalese prisoners were killed in predominantly-Tamil Jaffna, in the far north of the island, on Tuesday.

Yesterday, there was an ugly incident on a train running from the hill town of Kandy to the capital. A group of assumed Tamils, who the Government said were carrying hand bombs and guns, were discovered and killed by passengers.

According to a witness on board the train a young man was pursued from carriage to carriage and pummeled and beaten until he died naked and bleeding.

OSLO: A Norwegian woman just returned from a fortnight in Sri Lanka described seeing 20 Tamils burned to death in Colombo when a mob stopped their minibus and poured petrol over it (AP reports).

The mob set light to the vehicle and blocked the doors to prevent the passengers escaping.

Britons safe: Hundreds of Britons were last night still reported to be confined to their hotels and surrounding beaches (PA reports). But four operators said they were in no immediate danger.

Our position as Leader is in keeping with the quality of the blend

Telephone bills to rise by 2.9%

By Clive Cookson

Telephone bills will rise by an average of 2.9 per cent in November when British Telecom ends its two-year price freeze.

Telecom yesterday sent details of the proposed increases to the Post Office Users' National Council, the consumer watchdog. They were foreshadowed in last week's Telecom annual report, which showed an unexpected 20 per cent decline in 1982/83 profit to £365m.

The proposals give Telecom an average increase of 3.2 per cent from residential customers and 2.7 per cent from businesses. The basic unit fee for local and trunk calls is going up by 2.3 per cent, while quarterly rental charges rise by 4.6 per cent.

Telecom makes a big loss on residential rentals - estimated at £323m last year - and it intends to push up those charges faster than those for telephone calls.

The international division, the most profitable and fastest growing part of the corporation, has the smallest increases, with an average of one per cent added to telephone calls abroad. Calls to many parts of the world will actually become slightly cheaper.

Sir George Jefferson, chairman of British Telecom, said: "By November prices generally, as measured by the Retail Price Index, will have risen by about 12 per cent over the two years since our last set of major changes. What we are proposing now is only a quarter of the level of the RPI increase."

Telecom needed the additional revenue, he said, to meet the government's financial objectives and to sustain a high level of investment in equipment.



ARTHUR BELL & SONS LTD., ESTABLISHED 1825. AND STILL AN INDEPENDENT COMPANY

£5,000m repairs bill for million 10-year-old homes

By Baron Phillips, Property Correspondent

A million council homes built as recently as 10 years ago are in urgent need of repair and renovation at a cost which could exceed £5,000m, a survey to be published in the autumn will say.

A report is being produced by the Association of Metropolitan Authorities which indicates serious structural problems in council flats and houses constructed in the 1960s and 1970s by non-traditional methods. This latest survey of council housing comes after a report published two weeks ago that suggested 500,000 homes erected in the 1940s and 1950s require repair work of £5,000m.

But the real cost of rectifying many of the mistakes made in the expansionist housing policies of 20 years ago could be much higher than £5,000m. The association has identified 500,000 homes, mainly of the system built type, that need extensive remedial work, but Mr Ted Cattle, its housing research director, said it believes as many as 1,000,000 are affected.

Mr Cattle believes that many authorities are considering "wholesale demolition" of homes in the North, the Midlands and parts of London. Councils such as Manchester, Leeds, Wakefield, Sheffield, Hull, Nottingham and London

are either considering demolition or have started already.

In Leeds, demolition started on the Hunslet Grange complex, south of the city centre, at the beginning of the year. The 1,249 maisonettes and flats were built about 12 years ago by the Yorkshire Development Group, a consortium of local authorities including Leeds, Nottingham, Hull and Sheffield.

The authorities employed what is known as a "deck" system made by asphalt and concrete which cracks in severe weather. Water then penetrates parts of the building through the hairline fractures causing damp problems.

It has long been recognised that damp and condensation are big faults in system building. In the case of Hunslet Grange, condensation problems were exacerbated because the homes were originally designed for gas warm-air heating.

The Roman Point disaster made the authorities think again and install electric heating, but the system was not powerful enough to combat condensation and damp, and was also extremely expensive for the tenants.

In London, the borough of Southwark has asked the Government for £45m to demolish and rebuild the Bonamy Estate, Rotherhithe,

which was completed 17 years ago.

The 900 flats and maisonettes were constructed on a concrete raft basis which has buckled and placed pressure on party walls. These are now badly cracked and let in water. The estimated cost of complete repair and renovation would be as much as demolition and rebuilding. A public meeting of the tenants showed that most favoured razing the estate and rebuilding.

Mr Cattle estimates that so far 10,000 homes have had to be demolished and many thousands more are under threat.

The report being prepared is part of a series. It is expected to be published in October. Work has been completed on a study into timber-frame homes, which were the subject of television investigation six weeks ago. It will be published in September.

Unions fear spread of no-strike plan

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

Health union leaders yesterday rejected the Government's plan to ban strikes by nurses and other medical workers. They predicted that it would be applied to other workers in essential public services.

Mr Rodney Bickerstaffe, general secretary of the National Union of Public Employees, said: "It is the old tactic of not join the union and we'll pay you a penny an hour more."

The TUC health services committee decided against a boycott of the pay review body, which rules out industrial action by key NHS staff in return for salary comparability with private industry. But the unions will seek clarification of the Government's intentions towards existing collective bargaining machinery.

The Royal College of Nursing, which is not affiliated to the TUC, welcomed Mrs Thatcher's announcement. "We are pleased that the special position of nurses within the NHS who have a commitment not to strike has been recognized by the Prime Minister. The college forbids members to strike."

Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, gave a warning yesterday that the Government would

not necessarily be bound by the recommendations of the pay body if it proposes to cover nurses, midwives and other professional staff. Speaking on BBC radio one, he added: "The Government has to make a judgment on the national interest."

The health unions seized on that point, arguing that for the past 10 years the Cabinet had not met in full the recommendations of a similar review body for doctors and dentists, while not asking them to give up their right to strike.

Mr Fowler said later that the Government was committed to establishing the review body "without delay". He insisted that he would "reserve the right to exclude groups that do resort to industrial action."

"My belief is that the vast majority of nurses and people covered by this pay review body will not take industrial action. If there was unofficial action by a few, that would not invalidate the arrangement for the many."

The Institute of Directors said yesterday that the move did "not constitute a denial of the right to strike. It is a recognition of the fact that the community have a right to expect the maintenance of an essential service."

BMA attacks spending cuts in health service

By Pat Healy, Health Services Correspondent

The British Medical Association yesterday criticised the Government strongly over the present round of emergency spending cuts that are causing anguish in hospitals.

Dr John Gavard, secretary of the association said after a delegation had seen Mr Norman Fowler, the Secretary of State for Social Services: "What sticks in my throat is that this Government must have known what the situation was and could have seen these cuts coming."

"I could understand a new Government coming into power, assessing the books for the first time, and then making the cuts."

Dr Gavard said the cuts were leading to ward closures, reductions in services, consultants not being appointed and an unacceptably high number of newly qualified medical students not being offered pre-registration posts.

One English health authority, which he declined to name, was considering the temporary closure of the child psychiatry unit and a post-natal ward, converting several in-patient wards into five-day-a-week wards, and temporarily closing an entire hospital to meet its share of the savings.

Figures disclosed at the meeting suggested that the new targets, to be released in a

circular to health authorities next week, would require staff cuts of 4,000 of the 800,000 employed in the health service in England.

That would equal approximately one doctor per district, and Dr Gavard threw doubt yesterday on the likelihood of Mr Fowler's intention of protecting patient care and jobs for doctors and nurses being met.

That point was echoed yesterday by Miss Ada Maddocks, health officer of the National and Local Government Officers Association and chairman of the TUC health services committee.

Both Trent and Northern regional health authorities have decided that most cuts must come from their district health authorities. Trent, which is being told to find a £7.1 million cut this year, is contributing only £320,000 savings from regional services; the districts are being asked to produce plans by September on how they will meet the rest.

The Northern region is being told to cut £6,250,000, all of it being imposed on the 16 districts.

In Scotland, the health boards are to be asked to cut spending by one per cent each, to provide total cuts of £12.1m, it was disclosed yesterday.

Centrally-managed health programmes will meet the rest of £16.4m of cuts in the sector.

Riders' insurance

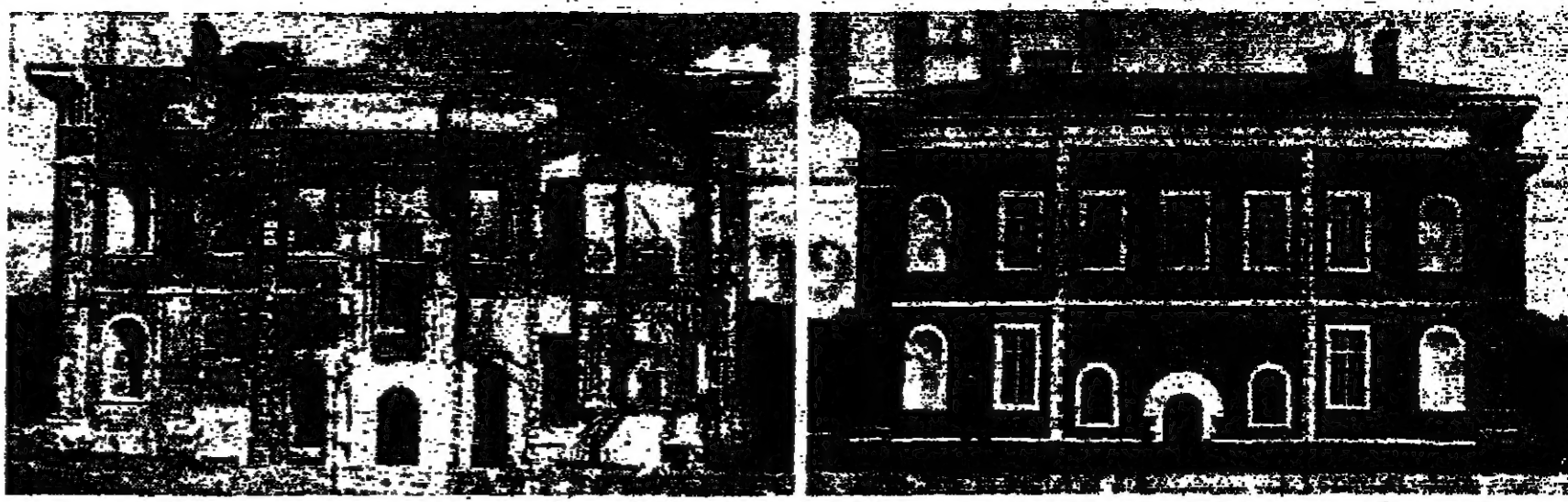
By a Staff Reporter

Nearly all horse riders wear hats but more than a quarter use them without harness or chinstrap, according to a survey published yesterday in the magazine *Riding*. More than 90 per cent of replies analysed were from riders who always wore headgear. Most wore hats, but a few wore crash helmets.

The results were based on half of 6,000 replies to questionnaires sent by the magazine to 100,000 riders. Almost a tenth said that no harness or chinstrap was fitted to their

headgear and a fifth did not use them when they were fitted. Large insurance companies said yesterday that they did not insist on riders covered by their personal accident policies wearing headgear.

Half of the riders in the survey had a fall in the year before replying, and nearly a tenth had to go to hospital. Almost all who fell wore headgear which hardly ever came off if the strap was used.



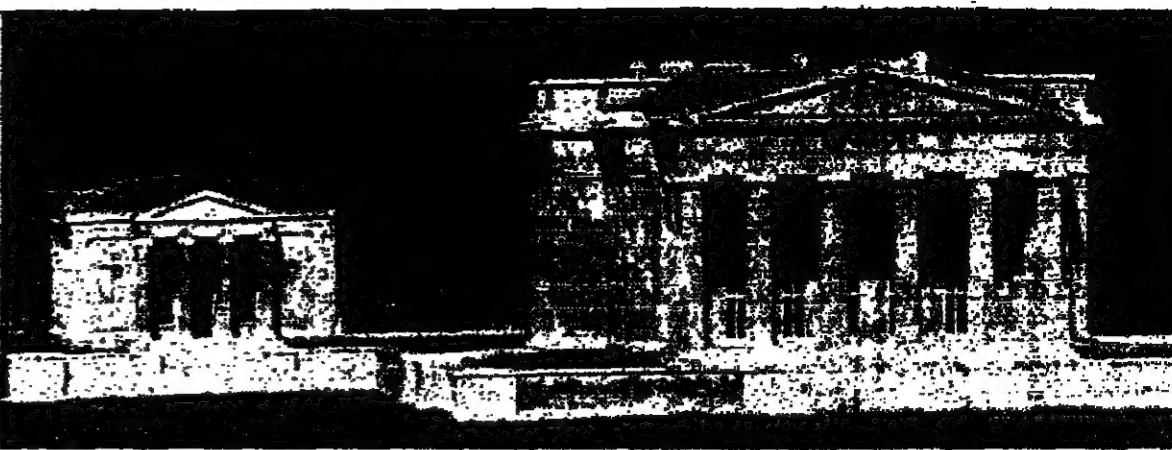
The back of the Grange before renovations (left), afterwards (right). The facade (bottom)

Grange restored to view

The Grange, the neo-classical country house in Northampton, Hampshire, once threatened with demolition, has opened to the public after expensive renovation.

The Department of the Environment took over responsibility for the ruins in 1975.

The Grange continued to decay, however, until 1979 when, after appeals from the president of the Royal Academy, the Society of Antiquaries and the Council for British Archaeology, Mr Michael Heseltine, who was Secretary of State for the Environment, set aside £500,000 to restore the exterior.



Emergency talks on FT sought

By Barrie Clement, Labour Reporter

Two craft unions are demanding an emergency meeting at the TUC to discuss the two-month stoppage at the Financial Times.

Leaders of the Electrical, Electronics, Telecommunications and Plumbing Union (EETPU) and the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers (AUUEW) are calling on Mr Len Murray, the TUC general secretary, to convene a special meeting of the printing industries committee.

The unions want the meeting to take place next Monday or Tuesday ahead of the general council meeting on Thursday, which could involve rule 13 leading to the expulsion from the movement of the National Graphical Association.

Meanwhile, initiatives, believed to come from Sogat '82, a rival printing trade union, were taking place to persuade the NGA and the management to "ceasefire" the present argument.

The idea would be that the NGA forgoes its £322-a-week claim for its 22 machine minders at the newspaper and goes straight into negotiations for a joint pressroom agreement. Such an agreement would seek to end the dispute over differentials between the NGA and semi-skilled workers in the machine room who belong to Sogat '82.

It would also seek to include disputes procedures for the introduction of new technology. The special meeting has been suggested by the electricians' union because it is concerned both to preserve its traditional support for the moderating role played by the TUC and to back fellow craft union's defence of differentials.

The AUUEW motive is different. It is concerned that the NGA's refusal to accept the company's offer of £304 a week, which was subsequently endorsed by a mediator, could mean a loss of jobs.

A complicating factor is that Mr Murray has called Sogat '82 and the electricians union into talks on Monday to discuss the issuing of Sogat cards to several hundred Fleet Street electricians who were former EETPU members.

Health hazards New curb on asbestos stripping

By Hugh Clayton, Environment Correspondent

Ministers acted yesterday to stop uncontrolled and potentially dangerous stripping of asbestos at disused power stations. The move was announced as demonstrators protested at the London headquarters of the Central Electricity Generating Board.

Most of the 40 redundant power stations are in residential areas and contain tons of asbestos-based lagging and insulation. Minute asbestos fibres can produce lung linings and cause fatal cancers which may not be identified for several years.

From today the board will be forbidden to sell redundant stations until they have been stripped of asbestos under supervision. Last week the Health and Safety Executive ordered contractors to stop stripping asbestos at Fulham power station in London.

The station has been sold and is to be demolished. The executive found atmospheric levels of asbestos fibres well above legal limits after residents complained about the way the stripping was done.

Mr John Selwyn Gummer, Parliamentary Under-Secretary at the Department of Employment responsible for health and safety, said yesterday was so

evidence of danger at Fulham. But there was public concern, so no power station would now be sold until stripping had been done under the ownership of the board. Monitoring of the operation by the executive would continue.

More than one hundred power stations have closed in the past 15 years, and 98 are in operation. Of the 40 to be demolished, 17 are for sale and six are in the process of being sold.

Stations now being sold are Hartshead, West Yorkshire; North Tees, Cleveland; Stuart Street, Manchester; Portsmouth, Hampshire; Kingston-on-Thames. Those for sale include Islington, Croydon, B. Bankside and Blackwall Point in London; Ashford in Kent and Rye House in Hertfordshire. Others for sale are Portsmouth, B. Avon; Cheddington and Keadley in Greater Manchester; Kirkstall and Thornhill, West Yorkshire; Walsall, Stourport and Nechells near Birmingham; Nottingham; Spondon A near Derby; and Sculcoat, Humberside.

A formal ban on importing and manufacturing products made from crocidolite (blue asbestos) and amosite is recommended to the Health and

Safety Executive in a report requested from two medical specialists on the existing controls.

About 11,000 tonnes of crocidolite had been imported before the connection with a specific form of cancer was recognised and the industry stopped using it as an insulating material.

A study by Professor E. D. Acheson and Dr M. J. Gardner of the Medical Research Council's Environmental Epidemiology Unit, Southampton, shows an incidence of deaths among workers with amosite from the same type of asbestos-related cancers associated with the blue form of the mineral.

There were no insurmountable problems for producing lead-free petrol or making car engines to run on it, the Commons was told yesterday by Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for the Environment. His written statement was a response to a call from the Royal Commission on Environmental Pollution for faster action in removing lead from the air, urban areas and water.

Plans to build a £500m power station in the heart of the Peak national park have been shelved, it was announced yesterday.

Van Dyck portrait goes to America for £1.3m

By Our Sale Room Correspondent

Another important British painting is leaving the country. The full-length portrait, *Anne Killigrew*, Mrs Kirke, by Sir Anthony van Dyck has been sold to the United States by Mr Clive Gibson, whose father, Lord Gibson, is chairman of the National Trust.

The painting is large and imposing, more than 7 ft high. Mrs Kirke is shown in a deep gold dress. She had been a dresser to the Queen and was married to George Kirke, a gentleman of the king's wardrobe. The portrait has been dated by Sir Oliver Millar at around 1638.

It passed into the collection of another great portrait artist, Sir Peter Lely, and was bought at the auction of his collection in 1682 by the Earl of Kent. The portrait's most likely destination is the J. Paul Getty Museum in Malibu.

was built up between the two world wars by Mr and Mrs Clive Pearson. Mr Gibson's grandparents. They acquired this portrait in 1922.

The painting is large and imposing, more than 7 ft high. Mrs Kirke is shown in a deep gold dress. She had been a dresser to the Queen and was married to George Kirke, a gentleman of the king's wardrobe. The portrait has been dated by Sir Oliver Millar at around 1638.

It passed into the collection of another great portrait artist, Sir Peter Lely, and was bought at the auction of his collection in 1682 by the Earl of Kent. The portrait's most likely destination is the J. Paul Getty Museum in Malibu.

Turnover record for Christie's

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

Christie's, the fine art auctioneers, yesterday announced a turnover of £229m for the 1982-83 sale season, the highest figure achieved by the firm in its 200-year history. Worldwide, turnover was exactly a third higher than the previous year. That compares with a 1 per cent increase at Sotheby's and 16 per cent at Phillips.

The figures underline the fact that the art market is on the move again. There is more demand and more goods are for sale. Some prices, at least, are rising sharply. The summer sales in London have shown a much stronger trend in prices but it is not yet affecting all fields. The new purchasing power is largely American and the fields which appeal to American tastes, such as modern pictures, are the most buoyant.

The sharp rise in value of top quality works of art in all fields has also continued. The gap between the value of the best and the second best is still growing.

The figures also underline the extent to which Christie's has profited from troubles and uncertainty at Sotheby's. The main impact came in the autumn of 1982 when Sotheby's New York turnover dropped sharply and Christie's made a corresponding jump. In the second half of the season confidence in Sotheby's appears to have returned. Turnover since the beginning of March is 33 per cent higher than last year.

Turnover at Sotheby's and Christie's is generally similar, and the difference this year reflects Sotheby's troubles. Unlike Christie's, turnover there is still well below the £353m recorded in 1980-81.

Phillips's main trade comes in the middle section of the market, so its 16 per cent increase in turnover is an important gauge of how the market as a whole is moving - although its quick, efficient service appears to have gained it an increased overall share this year.

Auction Turnover			
	1982-83	1981-82	1980-81
Christie's	229	173	353
Phillips	118	84	40
Other	51	51	21
Sotheby's	273	288	3
UK	105	116	9
US (New York)	125	171	10
Other	43	55	14
Phillips	38	33	48

Arms race condemned by Catholic bishops

By Robert Nowell

The need for serious moves towards nuclear disarmament to ensure survival of the human race has been emphasized by the Roman Catholic bishops of Ireland in a 3,000-word statement, *The Storm that Threatens*, published in Dublin yesterday.

"The destructive power of modern warfare, with the nuclear threat at its core, faces mankind with an appalling fact - the continuation of the human race can no longer be taken for granted," the bishops said. "The alternative to disarmament is that one day nuclear weapons would be used - and that, quite simply, is not an alternative to mankind."

The bishops listed conditions for a nuclear deterrent to be tolerable as the lesser evil. An intention of using such weapons against population centres and no aim for superiority of equality.

Moreover, deterrence must be accompanied by substantive efforts to bring about disarmament. Describing as insane a permanent and complacent reliance on deterrence, the bishops asked: "Who can imagine the present balance, inherently unstable and constantly escalating in terms of destructive power, enduring for decades or centuries?"

The bishops described the present position "not a balance at all but a steady escalation" - as "a scandal in a world where basic human rights, even to food and health care, are being denied not by totalitarian dictatorships alone but by all those who think it more important to build up their power of overkill than to feed the hungry."

The publication of the statement, which comes after more detailed and comprehensive statements earlier this year by the Roman Catholic bishops of the United States, West Germany, Netherlands and Belgium, will increase the pressure on those in England and Wales to issue a similar definitive statement.

The English and Welsh bishops disagree on the morality of the deterrent. Some regard it as morally justifiable and others as a conditional intention to do something immoral and therefore in itself immoral.

BA offered discount on Airbus

By Michael Baily, Transport Editor

British Airways is being offered up to 20 per cent off the £25m (£16.1m) price of the new 150-seat Airbus A320 if it orders now for delivery in 1988.

That means a saving of up to £59m on a £294m order for 18 aircraft, which the airline needs to replace its Trident fleet due to be outlawed by new noise regulations in 1986.

Airbus wants British Airways order so badly, to get the new £1,500m project off the ground, that it is also prepared to arrange the lease of 18 Boeing 727s on favourable terms to bridge the three-year gap between the Trident's departure and the new aircraft.

As disclosed in *The Times* this week, British Airways is likely to resist Airbus blandishments as well as others equally powerful from Boeing and McDonnell Douglas, in favour of an independent lease deal, keeping its options open until later in the decade when the new aircraft are needed.

Hattersley redefines defence role

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

Unilateral nuclear disarmament is the most unpopular policy on which the Labour Party has ever fought an election, Mr Roy Hattersley, one of the leadership contenders, said yesterday.

In an interview in *Tribune* the hard-left journal, Mr Roy Hattersley set out his views on how the party's defence policy, which he said lost it more votes than anything else, should be presented.

He would say "No" to Trident and Cruise, and "No" to Polaris "if it can be negotiated away". But as members of Nato Britain must fulfil its responsibilities. "That includes Nato Troops and Nato bases being stationed here," he said.

Mr Hattersley said he did not accept that the overwhelming majority of Labour Party members were in favour of out-and-out unilateralism.

He also made it clear that he was prepared to face the disbandment of constituency Labour parties in the continuing purge of the Militant Tendency.

The system for selection of MPs should be reformed. Selection and reselection should be voted on by the entire membership. But the reselection process should be triggered only if that was the wish of the local party's general management committee, he said.

Longer police training

By Our Crime Reporter

Initial training for entrants into provincial police forces is to be extended from 10 to 14 weeks in changes which will mean that new officers will not patrol the streets alone until they have had seven months' teaching or supervision.

The changes were revealed yesterday by Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, when he announced acceptance of the recommendations of a Police Training Council working party on police probationary training. The working party followed the findings of the Scarman Report two years ago, which called for revision of police training.

Lord Scarman called for six months of initial training at training centres but the working party felt that was not possible because of resources and finance. They have created a system which would mean what Mr Brittan yesterday called a "two-year apprenticeship" during which new officers work on the streets interspersed with assessments and fresh teaching.

صلى الله عليه وسلم

Decision to give parents choice on the cane criticized as unworkable

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

Parents are to be allowed to punish their children in schools, the cane will not be used, it was announced today.

Government's decision that two forms of discipline will operate within the same school and some fear that that will be a problem.

The National Association of School Teachers' union, which has 250,000 members, has criticized the plan. It says that it will be unworkable, and that it will be a "disaster".

Mr. David Hart, general secretary of the National Association of Head Teachers, said that he was disappointed and dismayed. He felt that the European Court of Human Rights would soon rule against the practice altogether.

The new policy is designed to meet last year's judgment by the European Court of Human Rights which said that children should not be beaten against their parents' philosophical convictions.

A document published yesterday by the Department of Education and Science, to coincide with a parliamentary question to Sir Keith Joseph, the Secretary of State for Education and Science, says that there will be consultations on implementation, but not about the decision.

Sir Keith said in a Commons written reply that he believed parents would exercise their right to opt out "responsibly".

"We are concerned to allow schools the maximum freedom, consistent with such a right of exemption, to employ for the maintenance of discipline such sanctions, including corporal punishment, as they judge to be appropriate."

The abolition of corporal punishment in England and

Wales is ruled out on the ground that many parents and teachers favour its retention.

The department said yesterday that it had conducted no new public opinion poll but that its impression was that most parents favoured the cane.

The document rules out setting up corporal punishment and non corporal punishment schools as being expensive, impractical and administratively cumbersome.

It outlines three ways in which parents could opt out of corporal punishment for their children: leaving the initiative to parents who opposed it; leaving the initiative to those who do not object; or asking parents to state their preference.

The document says the third approach would give the clearest picture, but involve the most work.

The document is being sent to local authority, teacher, and parent associations for comments, which should be made before the end of November. Legislation is not envisaged until 1984.

Independent schools will be largely unaffected, because parents have a choice there, but local authority places are covered, as well as places in the music and ballet scheme.

Corporal Punishment in Schools: A Consultative Document, Department of Education and Science, Elizabeth House, York Road, London, SE1 7PH; free.

Leading article, page 11

Public schools urged to open their doors

From Our Education Correspondent, Nottingham

pendent schools, such as Winchester, Redwood and Ham Ladies' College, urged yesterday to open their doors to the handicapped, ethnic minorities and adults, particularly the unemployed.

Mr. Tim Dawson, general secretary of the Independent Schools Association, which has 1,000 members said: "It is a shame to have two different systems operating in one school."

He said that the Government should introduce a new boarding and bursary scheme rather than extend the assisted places scheme, whereby bright children from poor homes can go to independent schools.

His concordat proposes that education authorities pay for places at independent schools where the state system is not able to meet the special needs of some pupils, such as blacks and the handicapped.

Mr. Devlin was worried by the growing tensions between private and state schools.

Mr. Donald Frith, general secretary of the Headmasters' Conference, which numbers most of the leading public schools among its 210 members, said yesterday that independent schools could have difficulty in catering for non-academic children (David Nicholson-Lord writes).

"If you have a school which is entirely geared to coping with bright children and enabling them to achieve high standards, and you begin to open up wings to a quite different kind of child, it is going to cause problems both in staffing and accommodation," he said.

Dispute over private use of scanner

With chiefs denied yesterday private patients were given up to £200 a time to the queue for treatment of the new £1m cancer scanner machine at Broomfield hospital, Chelmsford, Essex, officially opened by Princess Anne yesterday and an ensuing dispute was held when senior officials that cash from private patients could be used to benefit NHS Health Service users.

"Queue jumping" argument led on the eve of the visit of Mrs Rita Bennett, a fund-raiser for the NHS, who could use the machine.

Bennett, who raised £500 to help to buy the scanner said: "I did spend four long years on this so that private patients with cash in their pockets could jump the queue for treatment."

Mr. Bennett, one of a large number of voluntary helpers organized fund raising to pay for the machine, claimed that money raised "hiring-out" the scanner was not being spent on extra

Beware of sex traps, nannies told

Young girls seeking jobs as nannies were told by a judge at the Central Criminal Court yesterday to beware of sex traps.

Judge Lipfield said: "It should be more widely appreciated that young girls who advertise in quite respectable magazines can be waylaid and mistreated in the manner of the young girl in this case."

Michael Mohammed, aged 38, builder, of East Barnet Road, New Barnet, was jailed for four years for two sex assaults on a nanny, aged 19. He had pleaded not guilty.

The judge said: "I would be failing in my duty if I did not sentence you to a substantial term to deter others like you."

Mr. David Owen-Jones, for the prosecution, said the girl advertised in *The Lady*. Mohammed promised that if she got the job working for his sister, she would go to Miami and the Caribbean.

The girl said that she was taken to Heathrow airport to meet Mohammed's sister. He insisted she had wine and brandy he booked her into an hotel and committed sexual acts.



Peter Davidson, aged 31, has decided to give up his role as Doctor Who when he finishes recording the present BBC series due for transmission in January. He is the fifth doctor, and took over the role nearly two years ago from Tom Baker.

Crash sentence

James Costello, aged 25, a salesman of Hollyhill Road, Erith, Kent, who killed his best friend in a driving accident, was sentenced to 18 months in prison at the Central Criminal Court yesterday because the victim's family had forgiven him. Costello was ordered to do 200 hours' community service.

Toy warning

Some toy snakes imported from Taiwan contain water which tests have proved to be contaminated. Mr. John Harrison, the Essex consumer and public protection officer, says,

Wife used husband's gun gift to kill him

By Craig Seton

A woman described by a former Queen's equestrian as "very warm, friendly and welcoming" was jailed for two years yesterday for killing her husband with a shotgun he had given her as a Christmas present.

Mrs Jennifer Davis, aged 44, denied murder but admitted the manslaughter, on the grounds of diminished responsibility, of her husband Christopher, aged 40, a former captain in the Gloucestershire Regiment.

She shot him in the study of their five-bedroom country house at Bradford-on-Avon, Wiltshire, after a row over some missing sherry.

Mr Justice Brown, at Bristol Crown Court, said he accepted that Mrs Davis was of the highest character but added: "The court has to bear in mind that what you did was an act of appalling violence."

Character evidence was given by Sir Ian Heathcote-Amory, a former equestrian to the Queen and Deputy Lieutenant of Devon, and Mr Raymond Etherington-Smith, former ambassador to Vietnam and the Sudan.

Sir Ian described Mrs Davis as "a highly respected person, a refined person, devoted to her family."

The court was told that Mrs Davis had married for the second time in 1971. Her new husband was still a serving officer, who became an estate agent.

Mr David Webster, for the prosecution, said Mrs Davis was determined to make her second marriage a success.

But she had told a friend: "He told me he had another woman." She had also told a friend that her husband wanted to leave her but she did not want to let him go and that three months before the killing her husband had begun to be curt with her.



Mrs Jennifer Davis: Row over sherry

When her husband replied curtly to her she asked why he was being so sarcastic and he replied: "I am giving you some of your own medicine."

After the friends left Mrs Davis followed her husband into his study. Mr George Carman, QC, for Mrs Davis, said her husband gave her "a look full of hatred which split out her despair."

Mrs Davis, the mother of two children from each of her marriages, left the room and returned with a shotgun.

Mr Christopher Davis

Moves for limit on annual entry to Bar attacked

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

Moves to restrict recruitment to the Bar are disclosed in this week's *New Law Journal*. They are seen as part of an attempt by the Bar to maintain its homogeneity and to exclude non-conformists.

An article by Walter Merricks, a solicitor and journalist, says that proposals are circulating among the senate of the Inns of Court and the Bar. They suggest an annual entry limit of 600.

The practising Bar, it is said, is capable of absorbing into chambers no more than about 250 to 300 entrants a year. Allowing for a drop-out rate of 50 per cent and overall target of 600 is considered reasonable.

This year's limit on admissions to the Inns of Court School of Law is 950, but around 700 would be entrants are taking up pupillage.

The search is on for additional filters on entry. One plan is to

ask tutors to give a candid assessment of a person's character and suitability for practice. Questions might include: "Inquires about how well the candidate is able to mix with others from different social and financial backgrounds."

Until recently, the Bar maintained an open entry policy allowing the marker to decide who should succeed or fail. No barriers were placed in the way of anyone wishing to qualify, as a barrister provided he or she could pass the examination.

Mr Merricks, says there is growing concern in legal education circles at the plans. "What is now feared is that the Bar could become an even more closed and inward-looking profession than at present; that for those with the wrong background, the wrong accents, the wrong face, the wrong attitudes, becoming a barrister will be well-nigh impossible."

Zoo cleared on one count

Mr John Aspinall's zoo company was cleared yesterday of blame for the death of Mr Brian Stocks, the head keeper who was mauled by a Siberian tiger in 1980.

The judge directed the jury at Canterbury Crown Court to acquit the company, Howlett and Pori Lympe Estates, of failing to protect Mr Stocks in his job. However, the company still faces a Health and Safety Executive summons over the death five weeks later of Mr Robert Wilson, a second keeper killed by the same animal.

It would be "wholly dangerous" to proceed with the prosecution's allegation that Mr Stocks was allowed to enter the tiger's enclosure at Howlett's zoo, in Kent, alone, contrary to safety regulations, Judge Rooke, QC, said.

Evidence had raised the possibility that the tiger, Zeya, might have leapt a fence.

But he told the jury not to let his direction influence them over the allegations that Mr Wilson died because the 10ft 2in fence was too low for safety. The hearing continues today.

Writs dropped

The Church of Scientology has discontinued six libel actions it started against the Metropolitan Police Commissioner over a 1968 report about its organization which was sent to other police forces.

Rolls jobs go

Another 170 jobs are to go at the Rolls-Royce diesel engine factory at Shrewsbury, it was announced yesterday. The redundancies are blamed on falling orders, particularly from overseas.

INDEX-LINKED NATIONAL SAVINGS CERTIFICATES AND INDEX-LINKED SAYE

NEW 2.4% SUPPLEMENT FOR 1983-1984

A new supplement of 2.4% per annum on top of index linking has been announced for Index-Linked National Savings Certificates and Index-Linked SAYE held in 1983-1984. This is in addition to the 2.4% supplement for 1982-1983 and follows the same pattern.

National Savings Certificates

The new supplement will be earned if the Certificates are held for the whole year until 1 November 1984. It will be calculated on the index-linked value at 31 October 1983.

This value includes the current supplement accruing on 1 November 1983.

Index-linked SAYE

The 2.4% supplement payable for 1983-84 can be earned on similar terms to the supplement accruing on 1 December 1983 for the year 1982-83. Holders will be sent details individually.

No supplements are earned if you cash in early.



Social services inquiry on baby's death

Welfare authorities are to be asked to look into the death of a girl, 15 months, killed by her mother, it was said at Winchester Crown Court yesterday.

The girl, her younger sister and older sister, had been placed on a non-accidental injury register by social services.

Mr Justice Davies said that he had been taken from mother she would probably be alive now. He asked if any inquiry had been made into decisions taken by the social services. "In a case of this great public concern felt as to whether there has been any error of decision," he

until the outcome of the case was known.

Mrs Christine Mitchell, aged 27, of Howe Road, Gosport, Hampshire, admitted the manslaughter of her daughter, Emma. She was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment with 12 months of the sentence suspended for two years.

Mr O'Malley said Mrs Mitchell had three children aged three years, 15 months and three months. She first married in 1975 and when her first daughter was born Bradford Social Services had been concerned over the way the child was looked after.

In November, 1980, she married a Royal Navy sailor and lived in married quarters at Plymouth. Emma was born there.

Mrs Mitchell became pregnant again and the family moved to married quarters in Gosport, where social services visited the family and all three children were put on a non-accidental injury register.

On November 20 last year Mrs Mitchell knocked on a neighbour's door and said Emma had fallen downstairs. The child was limp and blue and attempts at resuscitation failed.

Brusings were seen on the child's face and forehead and there were two fractures of the skull. Later Mrs Mitchell admitted she had thrown the child down in annoyance.

Her other children had been taken into care by Hampshire County Council and were to be made wards of court.

Commentary



Geoffrey Smith

Mr Foot made his last appearance at Question Time yesterday as Leader of the Opposition. He bowed out quietly, and must have wished that the final meeting of the parliamentary Labour Party under his leadership had been equally unremarkable last week. Yet that occasion will be remembered not for the expression of any brotherly sentiments, but for the fracas between him and Mr Hattersley.

How important was that row for the future of the party? Now that the dust has cleared a bit, can it be seen, together with the reaction to Mr Hattersley's forthright manifesto, to have wrecked the prospects for the supposedly "dream ticket" of Kinnoch and Hattersley? There are really two questions involved here. Has the episode destroyed Hattersley's chances of being elected deputy leader? And has it now become impossible to imagine the two men working together if he is elected?

The quarrel with Mr Foot was an indication of a deeper resentment in the Hattersley camp. Among Mr Hattersley's supporters it is believed that one reason Mr Kinnoch appears to be cruising to victory is that he has Mr Foot's backing. The Hattersley-Foot exchanges can be seen therefore as an indirect expression of the tension that exists between the Hattersley and Kinnoch camps. A number of Mr Kinnoch's supporters also strongly disapproved of the Hattersley manifesto.

Mr Hattersley's chances of the deputy leadership depend critically on the support of several people, and especially unions, who intend to vote for Mr Kinnoch as leader. If that support was withheld, Mr Hattersley's prospects of becoming deputy leader would be diminished. But I see no evidence of that happening at the moment.

Tension between the two camps

Mr Kinnoch is declining to express any preference between the various candidates for deputy. That is an entirely justifiable position for a potential leader. It is even wise, provided one can assume that he does not really mean it. As leader Mr Kinnoch will need Mr Hattersley as his deputy if he is to stand any chance of convincing the electorate that Labour is a sufficiently broad-based party to be entrusted again with government. That is why, unless something else happens, I expect Mr Hattersley to be elected deputy leader.

But will the two men then be able to work with each other? It is unwise to underestimate the capacity of ambitious men to cooperate when it is in their interest to do so. One should not be prissy about this. Public life depends on those who have exchanged hard blows then being able to do business with each other. I do not believe that the blows so far exchanged, directly or indirectly, between Mr Kinnoch and Mr Hattersley in the course of the leadership campaign have made it impossible, or even particularly difficult, for them to work with each other.

Vice-President Bush said worse things about President Reagan when they were scrambling for the Republican nomination in 1980.

My doubts about the "dream ticket" are of a different nature. How easily can the objectives of the two men be reconciled once the contest for power between them is over? They will both want to achieve a Labour victory. But by the same route, with the same policies?

At Penrith on Tuesday I asked Mr Kinnoch what he would feel as leader about his deputy campaigning within the party for the retention of American nuclear bases in this country when it was party policy to get rid of them. Mr Kinnoch sidestepped the question, drawing a spurious distinction in the process between a side-step and an evasion, to which he implied only a low and cunning politician would have recourse.

It was understandable that Mr Kinnoch should demonstrate his accomplishment in the art of side-stepping on that occasion. But he will have to confront the question sometime. Mr Hattersley has committed himself to certain key policies that are not yet accepted by Mr Kinnoch. Mr Hattersley cannot now discard those commitments without forfeiting all public respect. But will Mr Kinnoch be willing or able to compromise sufficiently to work in harness with a man who continues to abide by the Hattersley manifesto?

British company wins contract for new RAF missile

DEFENCE

Loud cheers from the Government benches greeted the announcement in the Commons by Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, that a new RAF missile would be produced by a British company which had won the contract against an American developed missile which would have been produced partly in this country or supplied direct by the United States.

Announcing the Government's decision on a new defence suppression weapon for the RAF, Mr Heseltine said: The Government has been examining options for a missile to meet the requirements of the Royal Air Force for a defence suppression weapon to arm Tornado GR1 aircraft.

The choice has been between the new British Aerospace Air Launched Anti-Radar missile, ALARM, and the American developed High Speed Anti-Radiation missile, HARM, either produced partly in this country by Lucas Aerospace or supplied direct by the United States.

This has not been an easy decision. There has been a wide range of comments on the merits, including operational performance, technical merit, technological pro-

mise, employment and industrial issues, costs and availability.

I am able to tell the House that we have decided that, subject to satisfactory completion of contract negotiations, we shall place an order for the development and production of ALARM with British Aerospace Dynamics Group.

This will provide significant work at British Aerospace Dynamics' factories at Hatfield, Stevenage and Bracknell in the near term and at Lostock, near Bolton, in the later part of the decade. Marconi Space and Defence Systems will be a major sub-contractor for the missile seeker head, with consequential employment at Stanmore and Portsmouth.

Technology relevant to a range of future military missile requirements will thus be maintained and advanced in this country. At its peak the order is expected to sustain over 3,000 jobs in the United Kingdom companies concerned, of which about half will be with British Aerospace Dynamics and Marconi Space and Defence Systems.

Mr Oonagh McDonald, an Opposition spokesman on defence (Thurrock, Lab): I welcome the Government decision to choose the ALARM project rather than the HARM project which is supported by the Confederated Shipbuilding and Engineering Union as well as British

industry. Their members will be involved in the development and production of that particular project so their support and commitment to the project is important.

We are also glad to see an entirely defensive weapon being developed in this way.

Will the Ministry of Defence consider the needs of British industry and give preference to British technology in other projects under consideration such as the P146?

Was this at the beginning a fixed price contract with penalty clauses for late delivery? If so, does this mean the Ministry of Defence will go for fixed price contracts?

Mr Heseltine: I do not take the rather insular view of the United States technology that she does. We have a great deal to gain from the North Atlantic Alliance and there will be many cases where we shall have to use American technology. I shall also be doing all I can to persuade them to buy British as well.

Of my budget, 95 per cent is spent in British industry.



Heseltine: Balanced decision



McDonald: Is it fixed price

I am in favour of fixed price contracts where they can be rationally entered into.

Mr Robert Atkins (South Ribbles, C): This decision was a difficult one to take and he has made the right one. This is a tribute to British industry which has won an important contract with enormous export potential which will benefit those who work in the industry as well as the sub-contractors.

Mr Heseltine: This was a difficult, complex and balanced decision but I believe the Government has taken the right one.

Mr Russell Johnston (Inverness, Nairn and Lochaber, L): How important are the employment consequences and in the case of the ordering of the Airbus for British Airways, why is the Government taking a different line there?

Mr Heseltine: The employment consequences are important. The announcement I made upon the order for the P146 was not a decisive element of the argument. There were other ingredients which had to be balanced against one another.

When the talks of protecting people against aggression, of course we agree that Belize must be protected against any form of aggression, but have not the people in Nicaragua got the same rights as the people in Belize to be protected against aggression? Do they not have the same rights to be protected against aggression as the people in the Falkland Islands?

Should not the British Government be seeking to uphold the charter of the United Nations in this area?

When the talks of protecting people against aggression, of course we agree that Belize must be protected against any form of aggression, but have not the people in Nicaragua got the same rights as the people in Belize to be protected against aggression? Do they not have the same rights to be protected against aggression as the people in the Falkland Islands?

Should not the British Government be seeking to uphold the charter of the United Nations in this area?

When the talks of protecting people against aggression, of course we agree that Belize must be protected against any form of aggression, but have not the people in Nicaragua got the same rights as the people in Belize to be protected against aggression? Do they not have the same rights to be protected against aggression as the people in the Falkland Islands?

Should not the British Government be seeking to uphold the charter of the United Nations in this area?

When the talks of protecting people against aggression, of course we agree that Belize must be protected against any form of aggression, but have not the people in Nicaragua got the same rights as the people in Belize to be protected against aggression? Do they not have the same rights to be protected against aggression as the people in the Falkland Islands?

Should not the British Government be seeking to uphold the charter of the United Nations in this area?

When the talks of protecting people against aggression, of course we agree that Belize must be protected against any form of aggression, but have not the people in Nicaragua got the same rights as the people in Belize to be protected against aggression? Do they not have the same rights to be protected against aggression as the people in the Falkland Islands?

Should not the British Government be seeking to uphold the charter of the United Nations in this area?

When the talks of protecting people against aggression, of course we agree that Belize must be protected against any form of aggression, but have not the people in Nicaragua got the same rights as the people in Belize to be protected against aggression? Do they not have the same rights to be protected against aggression as the people in the Falkland Islands?

Should not the British Government be seeking to uphold the charter of the United Nations in this area?

When the talks of protecting people against aggression, of course we agree that Belize must be protected against any form of aggression, but have not the people in Nicaragua got the same rights as the people in Belize to be protected against aggression? Do they not have the same rights to be protected against aggression as the people in the Falkland Islands?

Should not the British Government be seeking to uphold the charter of the United Nations in this area?

When the talks of protecting people against aggression, of course we agree that Belize must be protected against any form of aggression, but have not the people in Nicaragua got the same rights as the people in Belize to be protected against aggression? Do they not have the same rights to be protected against aggression as the people in the Falkland Islands?

Should not the British Government be seeking to uphold the charter of the United Nations in this area?

When the talks of protecting people against aggression, of course we agree that Belize must be protected against any form of aggression, but have not the people in Nicaragua got the same rights as the people in Belize to be protected against aggression? Do they not have the same rights to be protected against aggression as the people in the Falkland Islands?

Should not the British Government be seeking to uphold the charter of the United Nations in this area?

When the talks of protecting people against aggression, of course we agree that Belize must be protected against any form of aggression, but have not the people in Nicaragua got the same rights as the people in Belize to be protected against aggression? Do they not have the same rights to be protected against aggression as the people in the Falkland Islands?

Should not the British Government be seeking to uphold the charter of the United Nations in this area?

When the talks of protecting people against aggression, of course we agree that Belize must be protected against any form of aggression, but have not the people in Nicaragua got the same rights as the people in Belize to be protected against aggression? Do they not have the same rights to be protected against aggression as the people in the Falkland Islands?

Should not the British Government be seeking to uphold the charter of the United Nations in this area?

When the talks of protecting people against aggression, of course we agree that Belize must be protected against any form of aggression, but have not the people in Nicaragua got the same rights as the people in Belize to be protected against aggression? Do they not have the same rights to be protected against aggression as the people in the Falkland Islands?

Should not the British Government be seeking to uphold the charter of the United Nations in this area?

When the talks of protecting people against aggression, of course we agree that Belize must be protected against any form of aggression, but have not the people in Nicaragua got the same rights as the people in Belize to be protected against aggression? Do they not have the same rights to be protected against aggression as the people in the Falkland Islands?

Should not the British Government be seeking to uphold the charter of the United Nations in this area?

When the talks of protecting people against aggression, of course we agree that Belize must be protected against any form of aggression, but have not the people in Nicaragua got the same rights as the people in Belize to be protected against aggression? Do they not have the same rights to be protected against aggression as the people in the Falkland Islands?

Should not the British Government be seeking to uphold the charter of the United Nations in this area?

When the talks of protecting people against aggression, of course we agree that Belize must be protected against any form of aggression, but have not the people in Nicaragua got the same rights as the people in Belize to be protected against aggression? Do they not have the same rights to be protected against aggression as the people in the Falkland Islands?

Should not the British Government be seeking to uphold the charter of the United Nations in this area?

When the talks of protecting people against aggression, of course we agree that Belize must be protected against any form of aggression, but have not the people in Nicaragua got the same rights as the people in Belize to be protected against aggression? Do they not have the same rights to be protected against aggression as the people in the Falkland Islands?

Should not the British Government be seeking to uphold the charter of the United Nations in this area?

When the talks of protecting people against aggression, of course we agree that Belize must be protected against any form of aggression, but have not the people in Nicaragua got the same rights as the people in Belize to be protected against aggression? Do they not have the same rights to be protected against aggression as the people in the Falkland Islands?

Should not the British Government be seeking to uphold the charter of the United Nations in this area?

When the talks of protecting people against aggression, of course we agree that Belize must be protected against any form of aggression, but have not the people in Nicaragua got the same rights as the people in Belize to be protected against aggression? Do they not have the same rights to be protected against aggression as the people in the Falkland Islands?

Should not the British Government be seeking to uphold the charter of the United Nations in this area?

When the talks of protecting people against aggression, of course we agree that Belize must be protected against any form of aggression, but have not the people in Nicaragua got the same rights as the people in Belize to be protected against aggression? Do they not have the same rights to be protected against aggression as the people in the Falkland Islands?

Should not the British Government be seeking to uphold the charter of the United Nations in this area?

When the talks of protecting people against aggression, of course we agree that Belize must be protected against any form of aggression, but have not the people in Nicaragua got the same rights as the people in Belize to be protected against aggression? Do they not have the same rights to be protected against aggression as the people in the Falkland Islands?

Should not the British Government be seeking to uphold the charter of the United Nations in this area?

When the talks of protecting people against aggression, of course we agree that Belize must be protected against any form of aggression, but have not the people in Nicaragua got the same rights as the people in Belize to be protected against aggression? Do they not have the same rights to be protected against aggression as the people in the Falkland Islands?

Should not the British Government be seeking to uphold the charter of the United Nations in this area?

When the talks of protecting people against aggression, of course we agree that Belize must be protected against any form of aggression, but have not the people in Nicaragua got the same rights as the people in Belize to be protected against aggression? Do they not have the same rights to be protected against aggression as the people in the Falkland Islands?

Should not the British Government be seeking to uphold the charter of the United Nations in this area?

When the talks of protecting people against aggression, of course we agree that Belize must be protected against any form of aggression, but have not the people in Nicaragua got the same rights as the people in Belize to be protected against aggression? Do they not have the same rights to be protected against aggression as the people in the Falkland Islands?

Should not the British Government be seeking to uphold the charter of the United Nations in this area?

When the talks of protecting people against aggression, of course we agree that Belize must be protected against any form of aggression, but have not the people in Nicaragua got the same rights as the people in Belize to be protected against aggression? Do they not have the same rights to be protected against aggression as the people in the Falkland Islands?

Should not the British Government be seeking to uphold the charter of the United Nations in this area?

When the talks of protecting people against aggression, of course we agree that Belize must be protected against any form of aggression, but have not the people in Nicaragua got the same rights as the people in Belize to be protected against aggression? Do they not have the same rights to be protected against aggression as the people in the Falkland Islands?

Should not the British Government be seeking to uphold the charter of the United Nations in this area?

When the talks of protecting people against aggression, of course we agree that Belize must be protected against any form of aggression, but have not the people in Nicaragua got the same rights as the people in Belize to be protected against aggression? Do they not have the same rights to be protected against aggression as the people in the Falkland Islands?

Should not the British Government be seeking to uphold the charter of the United Nations in this area?

When the talks of protecting people against aggression, of course we agree that Belize must be protected against any form of aggression, but have not the people in Nicaragua got the same rights as the people in Belize to be protected against aggression? Do they not have the same rights to be protected against aggression as the people in the Falkland Islands?

Should not the British Government be seeking to uphold the charter of the United Nations in this area?

When the talks of protecting people against aggression, of course we agree that Belize must be protected against any form of aggression, but have not the people in Nicaragua got the same rights as the people in Belize to be protected against aggression? Do they not have the same rights to be protected against aggression as the people in the Falkland Islands?

Should not the British Government be seeking to uphold the charter of the United Nations in this area?

When the talks of protecting people against aggression, of course we agree that Belize must be protected against any form of aggression, but have not the people in Nicaragua got the same rights as the people in Belize to be protected against aggression? Do they not have the same rights to be protected against aggression as the people in the Falkland Islands?

Should not the British Government be seeking to uphold the charter of the United Nations in this area?

When the talks of protecting people against aggression, of course we agree that Belize must be protected against any form of aggression, but have not the people in Nicaragua got the same rights as the people in Belize to be protected against aggression? Do they not have the same rights to be protected against aggression as the people in the Falkland Islands?

Should not the British Government be seeking to uphold the charter of the United Nations in this area?

When the talks of protecting people against aggression, of course we agree that Belize must be protected against any form of aggression, but have not the people in Nicaragua got the same rights as the people in Belize to be protected against aggression? Do they not have the same rights to be protected against aggression as the people in the Falkland Islands?

Should not the British Government be seeking to uphold the charter of the United Nations in this area?

When the talks of protecting people against aggression, of course we agree that Belize must be protected against any form of aggression, but have not the people in Nicaragua got the same rights as the people in Belize to be protected against aggression? Do they not have the same rights to be protected against aggression as the people in the Falkland Islands?

Should not the British Government be seeking to uphold the charter of the United Nations in this area?

When the talks of protecting people against aggression, of course we agree that Belize must be protected against any form of aggression, but have not the people in Nicaragua got the same rights as the people in Belize to be protected against aggression? Do they not have the same rights to be protected against aggression as the people in the Falkland Islands?

Should not the British Government be seeking to uphold the charter of the United Nations in this area?

When the talks of protecting people against aggression, of course we agree that Belize must be protected against any form of aggression, but have not the people in Nicaragua got the same rights as the people in Belize to be protected against aggression? Do they not have the same rights to be protected against aggression as the people in the Falkland Islands?

Should not the British Government be seeking to uphold the charter of the United Nations in this area?

When the talks of protecting people against aggression, of course we agree that Belize must be protected against any form of aggression, but have not the people in Nicaragua got the same rights as the people in Belize to be protected against aggression? Do they not have the same rights to be protected against aggression as the people in the Falkland Islands?

Should not the British Government be seeking to uphold the charter of the United Nations in this area?

When the talks of protecting people against aggression, of course we agree that Belize must be protected against any form of aggression, but have not the people in Nicaragua got the same rights as the people in Belize to be protected against aggression? Do they not have the same rights to be protected against aggression as the people in the Falkland Islands?

Should not the British Government be seeking to uphold the charter of the United Nations in this area?

Government hoping to extend aid to state yards

SHIPBUILDING

The Government is to have urgent talks with the European Commission to try and secure approval for an increased rate of intervention fund support for British shipbuilders.

The increased rate of support sought by the Government would be available for a temporary period, he said. Present intervention fund arrangements expire during July and the Government have applied to the Commission for approval to an interim extension to October 31.

In 1982 (the said) world new orders fell by 20 per cent, and BS took the lowest level of new orders that it has ever recorded.

Nonetheless, the very poor results that BS announced yesterday and the current lack of orders, but losses incurred on orders in earlier years.

Of the £117m trading loss announced yesterday, a substantial amount, £94m, is attributable to losses on four large contracts.

This is a very disappointing set of results. The four individual contracts on which particularly large losses have been made during 1982-

Mr Lamont: I did not say the workers were to blame. This Government has supported BS desperately. We have given nearly £780m worth of support to BS since 1979. That is substantial support which has to come from the taxpayer and other industries.

Mr Stanley Orme, chief Opposition spokesman on industry: British Shipbuilders is facing a serious situation, in fact a crisis. The world's largest shipbuilding industry is in recession. The industry throughout the world. To save BS and for Britain to survive as a major maritime nation, direct government intervention is needed.

The intervention fund and further measures, Mr Lamont is going to raise with the EEC are unsuitable and inflexible and will not do the job.

Mr Lamont: I did not say the workers were to blame. This Government has supported BS desperately. We have given nearly £780m worth of support to BS since 1979. That is substantial support which has to come from the taxpayer and other industries.

Mr Stanley Orme, chief Opposition spokesman on industry: British Shipbuilders is facing a serious situation, in fact a crisis. The world's largest shipbuilding industry is in recession. The industry throughout the world. To save BS and for Britain to survive as a major maritime nation, direct government intervention is needed.

The intervention fund and further measures, Mr Lamont is going to raise with the EEC are unsuitable and inflexible and will not do the job.

Mr Lamont: I did not say the workers were to blame. This Government has supported BS desperately. We have given nearly £780m worth of support to BS since 1979. That is substantial support which has to come from the taxpayer and other industries.

Mr Stanley Orme, chief Opposition spokesman on industry: British Shipbuilders is facing a serious situation, in fact a crisis. The world's largest shipbuilding industry is in recession. The industry throughout the world. To save BS and for Britain to survive as a major maritime nation, direct government intervention is needed.

The intervention fund and further measures, Mr Lamont is going to raise with the EEC are unsuitable and inflexible and will not do the job.

Mr Lamont: I did not say the workers were to blame. This Government has supported BS desperately. We have given nearly £780m worth of support to BS since 1979. That is substantial support which has to come from the taxpayer and other industries.

Mr Stanley Orme, chief Opposition spokesman on industry: British Shipbuilders is facing a serious situation, in fact a crisis. The world's largest shipbuilding industry is in recession. The industry throughout the world. To save BS and for Britain to survive as a major maritime nation, direct government intervention is needed.

The intervention fund and further measures, Mr Lamont is going to raise with the EEC are unsuitable and inflexible and will not do the job.

Mr Lamont: I did not say the workers were to blame. This Government has supported BS desperately. We have given nearly £780m worth of support to BS since 1979. That is substantial support which has to come from the taxpayer and other industries.

Mr Stanley Orme, chief Opposition spokesman on industry: British Shipbuilders is facing a serious situation, in fact a crisis. The world's largest shipbuilding industry is in recession. The industry throughout the world. To save BS and for Britain to survive as a major maritime nation, direct government intervention is needed.

The intervention fund and further measures, Mr Lamont is going to raise with the EEC are unsuitable and inflexible and will not do the job.

Mr Lamont: I did not say the workers were to blame. This Government has supported BS desperately. We have given nearly £780m worth of support to BS since 1979. That is substantial support which has to come from the taxpayer and other industries.

Mr Stanley Orme, chief Opposition spokesman on industry: British Shipbuilders is facing a serious situation, in fact a crisis. The world's largest shipbuilding industry is in recession. The industry throughout the world. To save BS and for Britain to survive as a major maritime nation, direct government intervention is needed.

The intervention fund and further measures, Mr Lamont is going to raise with the EEC are unsuitable and inflexible and will not do the job.

Mr Lamont: I did not say the workers were to blame. This Government has supported BS desperately. We have given nearly £780m worth of support to BS since 1979. That is substantial support which has to come from the taxpayer and other industries.

Mr Stanley Orme, chief Opposition spokesman on industry: British Shipbuilders is facing a serious situation, in fact a crisis. The world's largest shipbuilding industry is in recession. The industry throughout the world. To save BS and for Britain to survive as a major maritime nation, direct government intervention is needed.

The intervention fund and further measures, Mr Lamont is going to raise with the EEC are unsuitable and inflexible and will not do the job.

Mr Lamont: I did not say the workers were to blame. This Government has supported BS desperately. We have given nearly £780m worth of support to BS since 1979. That is substantial support which has to come from the taxpayer and other industries.

Mr Stanley Orme, chief Opposition spokesman on industry: British Shipbuilders is facing a serious situation, in fact a crisis. The world's largest shipbuilding industry is in recession. The industry throughout the world. To save BS and for Britain to survive as a major maritime nation, direct government intervention is needed.

The intervention fund and further measures, Mr Lamont is going to raise with the EEC are unsuitable and inflexible and will not do the job.

Mr Lamont: I did not say the workers were to blame. This Government has supported BS desperately. We have given nearly £780m worth of support to BS since 1979. That is substantial support which has to come from the taxpayer and other industries.

Mr Stanley Orme, chief Opposition spokesman on industry: British Shipbuilders is facing a serious situation, in fact a crisis. The world's largest shipbuilding industry is in recession. The industry throughout the world. To save BS and for Britain to survive as a major maritime nation, direct government intervention is needed.

The intervention fund and further measures, Mr Lamont is going to raise with the EEC are unsuitable and inflexible and will not do the job.

Central America is important to Britain

PM'S QUESTIONS

The importance of the situation in Central America to Britain was emphasised by Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, during a question time in the Commons.

Mr Alfred Dubs (Battersea, Lab) asked: Can she explain what is the basis of military cooperation between British forces and the American forces in Central America?

What is the basis of military cooperation between British forces and the American forces in Central America?

At recent requests has she had for help and will she give an assurance that there will be no British help or support for any United States military intervention in any Central American country.

Mr Thatcher: I know of no specific requests for help. Our forces are of course in Belize and what happens in the rest of Central America is very important to Belize which is a bastion of democracy in that area and it is important that it remains.

It is also important to us what happens in the Caribbean where we have a naval base and therefore what the United States is doing to try to bring democracy to Central America . . . (protests) - Perhaps Labour MPs will remember there were elections in El Salvador against great intimidation . . . the Caribbean to Central America and the Caribbean in the interests of this country as well.

Mr Michael Foot, Leader of the Opposition: In the light of her reply should she not reconsider what she has said. Has there been any request to the President of the United States to send troops to El Salvador? What about the intentions of the Americans in this area.

When she talks of protecting people against aggression, of course we agree that Belize must be protected against any form of aggression, but have not the people in Nicaragua got the same rights as the people in Belize to be protected against aggression? Do they not have the same rights to be protected against

How the ayes had it on hanging and pay

1 Terrorism
2 Police
3 Prison officers
4 Shooting or explosion
5 During theft

6 Murder
7 Linkage with civil service
8 Higher pay to £18,500
9 Pay package

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54
55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63
64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72
73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81
82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99
100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108
109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117
118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126
127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135
136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144
145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153
154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162
163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171
172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180
181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189
190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198
199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207
208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216
217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225
226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234
235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243
244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252
253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261
262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270
271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279
280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288
289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297
298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306
307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315
316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324
325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333
334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342
343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351
352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360
361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369
370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378
379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387
388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396
397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405
406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414
415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423
424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432
433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441
442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450
451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459
460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468
469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477
478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486
487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495
496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504
505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513
514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522
523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531
532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540
541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549
550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558
559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567
568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576
577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585
586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594
595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603
604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612
613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621
622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630
631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639
640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648
649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657
658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666
667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675
676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684
685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693
694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702
703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711
712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720
721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729
730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738
739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747
748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756
757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765
766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774
775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783
784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792
793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801
802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810
811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819
820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828
829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837
838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846
847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855
856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864
865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873
874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882
883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891
892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900
901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909
910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918
919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927
928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936
937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945
946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954
955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962	963
964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972
973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981
982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990
991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999
1000	1001	1002	1003	1004	1005	1006	1007	1008
1009	1010	1011	1012	1013	1014	1015	1016	1017
1018	1019	1020	1021	1022	1023	1024	1025	1026
1027	1028	1029	1030	1031	1032	1033	1034	1035
1036	1037	1038	1039	1040	1041	1042	1043	1044
1045	1046	1047	1048	1049	1050	1051	1052	1053
1054	1055	1056	1057	1058	1059	1060	1061	1062
1063	1064	1065	1066	1067	1068	1069	1070	1071
1072	1073	1074	1075	1076	1077	1078	1079	1080
1081	1082	1083	1084	1085	1086	1087	1088	1089
1090	1091	1092	1093	1094	1095	1096	1097	1098
1099	1100	1101	1102	1103	1104	1105	1106	1107
1108	1109	1110	1111	1112	1113	1114	1115	1116
1117	1118	1119	1120	1121	1122	1123	1124	1125
1126	1127	1128	1129	1130	1131	1132	1133	1134
1135	1136	1137	1138	1139	1140	1141	1142	1143
1144	1145	1146	1147	1148	1149	1150	1151	1152
1153	1154	1155	1156	1157	1158	1159	1160	1161
1162	1163	1164	1165	1166	1167	1168	1169	1170
1171	1172	1173	1174	1175	1176	1177	1178	1179
1180	1181	1182	1183	1184	1185	1186	1187	1188
1189	1190	1191	1192	1193	1194	1195	1196	1197
1198	1199	1200	1201	1202	1203	1204	1205	1206
1207	1208	1209	1210	1211	1212	1213	1214	1215
1216	1217	1218	1219	1220	1221	1222	1223	1224
1225	1226	1227	1228	1229	1230	1231	1232	1233
1234	1235	1236	1237	1238	1239	1240	1241	1242
1243	1244	1245	1246	1247	1248	1249	1250	1251
1252	1253	1254	1255	1256	1257	1258	1259	1260
1261	1262	1263	1264	1265	1266	1267	1268	1269
1270	1271	1272	1273	1274	1275	1276	1277	1278
1279	1280	1281	1282	1283	1284	1285	1286	1287
1288	1289	1290	1291	1292	1293	1294	1295	1296
1297	1298	1299	1300	1301	1302	1303	1304	1305
1306	1307	1308	1309	1310	1311	1312	1313	1314
1315	1316	1317	1318	1319	1320	1321	1322	1323
1324	1325	1326	1327	1328	1329	1330	1331	1332
1333	1334	1335	1336	1337	1338	1339	1340	1341
1342	1343	1344	1345	1346	1347	1348	1349	1350
1351	1352	1353	1354	1355	1356	1357	1358	1359
1360	1361	1362	1363	1364	1365	1366	1367	1368

Crisis in Central America: Pentagon monitors Soviet ships

Council of Churches warns Reagan

Vancouver (Reuters) - Some 200 Protestant Church leaders from the United States yesterday demanded the withdrawal of US forces from Central America and denounced the Reagan Administration's policy of closer ties with South Africa.

The leaders, attending a meeting of the World Council of Churches (WCC), have sent two messages to President Reagan.

"We are alarmed and offended by the escalation of the US military engagement you have ordered in Central America," one message said.

It called on the Administration to end "all overt or covert efforts to destabilize, or overthrow the legitimate Government of Nicaragua."

The message on South Africa described President Reagan's policies as destructive to blacks in that country and accused Washington of supplying arms to Pretoria through Israel.

The group backed economic sanctions to isolate South Africa in the areas of trade, foreign bank loans and foreign investment.

It comprised the American religious leaders and included WCC delegates and observers at the meeting.

Signatories included Bishop James Armstrong of the United Methodist Church, the President of the National Council of Churches (NCC), and Mr Avery Post, president of the United Church of Christ.

Mr Arrie Brouwer, general secretary of the Reformed Church in America, and Mr James Andrews, of the Presbyterian Church (USA).

The NCC's 32 member churches claim 35 million adherents and include most leading American Protestant denominations with the exception of the Southern Baptist Convention and the Lutheran Church Missouri Synod.

● **BRASILIA:** M Claude Cheysson, the French Minister of External Relations, yesterday criticized the dispatch of American warships to Central America, saying it did nothing to help bring peace to the region (Reuters reports).

Speaking to reporters here, he appealed to the Reagan Administration to put the defence of developing countries' economies ahead of arms spending and reiterated French support for the peace efforts of the Contadora Group - Colombia, Panama, Mexico and Venezuela.

France backed a declaration issued by the group in Cancun, Mexico, last week calling for negotiations between Central American states.

Russian 'arms pour into Nicaragua'

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

As US warships took up positions 100 miles off the Pacific coast of Central America, the Pentagon said yesterday that about 12 Soviet-bloc cargo ships were heading for Nicaragua in a new surge of arms deliveries.

US intelligence agencies have reported the arrival of nine shiploads of military equipment in Nicaragua so far this year, which together with the new deliveries could represent a quadrupling of Soviet arms supplies over 1982.

The first of the 12 ships supposedly heading for Corinto on Nicaragua's Pacific coast - the 13,150-ton Aleksandr Ulyanov, a 460ft cargo ship named by President Reagan during his televised press conference this week - is expected to arrive tomorrow.

Pentagon officials said it passed through the Panama Canal on Tuesday and, like the other ships now en route, was believed to be carrying howitzers, rockets, lorries, electronic gear and troop-carrying helicopters.

Deliveries so far this year were said to have included tanks, artillery, rockets, lorries, helicopters, electronic equipment and weapons systems.

Greece proposes EEC initiative

Greece proposed yesterday that the EEC should undertake a peace initiative in Central America, our Athens correspondent writes. This was announced by a Greek government spokesman who said Greece had acted in its capacity as the Community's president and in the context of its political cooperation. He said the proposal was contained in a message sent to the other nine governments in which Greece expressed its concern for the situation in Central America after the recent developments, including US military manoeuvres.

The success of President Reagan's Central America policy depends on convincing Americans that the Soviet Union is sharply increasing its military and personnel presence in the region. Critics of US strategy argue that the Soviet Union may now be stepping up arms deliveries in direct response to increased US involvement.

The political struggle for the President's policy in the house of Representatives last night centred, in a hostile debate on

ending covert US aid to Nicaraguan guerrillas opposing the left-wing Sandinista regime. A head-count in the house pointed to an extremely close vote on a Democratic-supported Bill to replace covert aid to guerrillas with overt or covert help to friendly governments to impede the flow of illicit arms in the region.

There is no serious prospect that such a proposition would be approved by the Republican-controlled Senate, and in any case President Reagan would use his veto if it did. The outcome of the house vote, however, could be critical in influencing immediate American strategy in Central America.

The scale of US military manoeuvres to be held in the region in the next six months is so great that the Department of Defence fears it does not have sufficient funds to pay for them.

The Navy, in particular, will be committing huge resources - 19 ships, including two aircraft carriers and a battleship, 140 carrier-based aircraft and 16,500 officers and men.

That is in addition to 4,000 military personnel who will be in Honduras. Pentagon officials conceded yesterday that the Department of Defence may have to ask Congress to approve a reallocation of funds to meet the cost.

Stone denies attack role for patrolling warships

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

Tegucigalpa, Honduras (Reuters) - Mr Richard Stone, the US special envoy, has denied reports quoting him as saying warships dispatched to Central America were not sent purely for military exercises.

Mr Stone was quoted by Salvadoran reporters as telling members of the Constituent Assembly in San Salvador that the 14 warships were not sent for defensive purposes but could be used for attack.

"I never said it," Mr Stone said as he left a meeting with President Roberto Somoza Cordova of Honduras on Wednesday night. "On the contrary, the fleet is conducting its regular manoeuvres in an effort to preserve the peace."

The reporters said they overheard Mr Stone's alleged remark while waiting in an adjacent room in the assembly building. Assembly members did not confirm that Mr Stone had made the remark.

Mr Stone, sent by President Reagan as the US representative



Mr Richard Stone: Simple dialogue wanted

to Central American peace efforts, met members of the Salvadoran Constituent Assembly. President Alvaro Magaña of El Salvador and President Belisario Betancur of Colombia while in El Salvador on Wednesday. He then flew to Honduras. His next destination was not known.

● **SAN SALVADOR:** Mr Stone said during his visit on

Wednesday to the Salvadoran Constituent Assembly that the United States was more concerned about El Salvador than Afghanistan or Lebanon and that he wanted a "simple dialogue" with Salvadoran guerrillas without preconditions (AFP and NYT report).

He asked deputies for help "against the Communists and the Sandinistas" in Nicaragua. Mr Stone later said that initiatives towards reaching an agreement with El Salvador's left-wing guerrillas had not been exhausted and that he was seeking talks with them. He said nothing concrete had yet emerged from his recent meetings with leaders in the various Central American nations.

A senior Salvadoran Government official said it may be possible that the Colombian President passed on a message to Mr Stone from Señor Guillermo Ungo, a political leader of the Salvadoran insurgents.

President Betancur met Señor Ungo in Panama on Tuesday night, according to the government official.



One jump ahead: This sculpture at the top of Brooklyn's Prison Ship Martyrs Monument of a man committing suicide has brought a flood of emergency calls to local police. Now the artist wants to move it - to the Brooklyn Bridge.

Israeli-US talks

Pullback only first withdrawal stage

From Mohsin Ali, Washington

Israeli ministers in talks here with the Reagan Administration have indicated that the planned redeployment of Israeli troops on more secure positions in south Lebanon is a first stage in the implementation of the May Israeli-Lebanese agreement.

During some 12 hours of talks over two days at the State Department Mr Yitzhak Shamir, the Israeli Foreign Minister, and Mr Moshe Arens, the Defence Minister have discussed problems connected to the matter.

Mr Shamir told reporters after talks with Mr George Shultz the secretary of State, on Wednesday evening that he had explained to him that in the Israeli concept, the partial pullback was "the first stage" of the implementation of the May agreement which calls for the total withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon.

President Reagan, who was meeting Mr Shamir and Mr Arens yesterday, renewed his efforts to bring about a total withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon.

Mr Shamir's comments seem to bring Israeli views close to the United States position. The Reagan Administration's basic objective is the full withdrawal of all foreign forces and that any partial withdrawal should not complicate the difficult tasks

of the Israeli-Lebanese agreement.

He added that if the Israelis pulled out in a phased withdrawal "it certainly will give us a better case for breaking the roadblock that has been established by Syria and pursuing them to keep their original promise that when others withdraw, they would withdraw."

Increase in Nigerian voters challenged

Lagos (Reuters) - More than 65 million Nigerians will be eligible to vote in national and state elections starting on August 6, Federal Electoral Commission officials said yesterday.

The figure, in registers released by the commission, represents a 34 per cent increase over the 48.6 million people registered for the 1979 elections when the military peacefully handed over power to a civilian government.

Within hours of the figures being released, officials of

several of the six parties campaigning for presidential, National Assembly and state elections were complaining that the figures had been inflated.

If they are accurate, in a country that has not had an accepted census for 30 years, the population of Nigeria would be around 130 million compared to the generally accepted current estimate of 80-100 million.

The biggest number of votes will be available in the northern Kano state where 7.6 million people were registered, compared to 5.1 million in 1979.

He was speaking in advance of yesterday's discussions with Mrs Margaret Thatcher, Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, and Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for

Defence, during a three-day visit to Britain.

Strict security had been ordered for the visit even before the Lisbon bombing, with Whitehall and the Turkish Embassy refusing to list Mr Rurkman's programme in advance.

The Foreign Minister, who has been described as a priority target for the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia, declared that no Turkish diplomat would be deterred by the threat, though no security measures could ever be foolproof.

Nor could he offer any hope to the Armenians of attaining their two main objectives - the

Gangland boss shot dead in Paris

From Roger Beardwood, Paris

At 5.30 yesterday morning a gunman wearing dark clothes stepped out of the shadow of trees on a fashionable Paris street and shot dead Gilbert Zemmour, aged 48, who had been walking his four doodles.

With Zemmour's death a crime family is virtually extinguished. Three of his brothers have been killed, the last in Miami, Florida, in May this year. The only survivor, André, is variously reported to be looking after his business interests in the French Antilles or on holiday at his villa in Majorca.

The killing, a spokesman for the police anti-gang brigade said, "was a typical gangland assassination - ruthless and efficient."

According to a porter in a building next to Zemmour's in the Avenue de Segur, in the expensive seventh arrondissement, the gunman fired four or five shots from a large-calibre pistol or revolver, hitting Zemmour in the head three times. "Then he just vanished into the dawn."

Zemmour, slim, short-haired and handsome, was the youngest of the clan, which originated in North Africa and moved to France in the 1950s after Algeria gained its independence. The brothers rapidly gained a foothold in prostitution and illegal gaming - and just as rapidly ran up against the established crime barons, dominated by the Union Corse and the Mafia.

Rowland, the eldest, was the first to go, gunned down in 1957 in a street just off the Champs Elysees. William was the next, mortally wounded in a shoot-out with the police in a Paris bar in 1975. Then it was Edgar's turn, in a shooting in Florida only two months ago.

Now André, 55, is the sole survivor of a family that for almost a quarter of a century battled both the police and rivals for power and riches in the Paris underworld. Even achieving a kind of dubious immortality by being portrayed in Alexandre Arcady's film, *Le Grand Patron* as Les Parrains (godfathers) of French crime.

The brothers always craved respectability as well as wealth, and invested much of their money in legitimate businesses in Israel, Canada, the United States and the Caribbean. Their crime empire was similarly diversified, including investments in brothels in West Germany.

Gilbert described himself as a property investor and, indeed, owned land and buildings in Paris, Brussels and elsewhere. Neighbours in the Avenue de Segur described his apartment there as "sumptuous". But he had become careless, always walking his dogs early in the morning.

And his end yesterday was appropriately dramatic, coming just after a violent thunderstorm. The question now is who inherits the flourishing empire?

Tina Onassis in fight to avoid £31.5m tax bill

From Mario Mediano, Athens

Miss Christina Onassis, the shipping heiress, asked a Greek tax court yesterday to stay a decision of the local tax authorities that she should pay £31.5m in death duties, fines, and interest on the Greek estate of her late father, Aristotle Onassis.

The court promised to issue its ruling on Monday after Miss Onassis's lawyers requested that payment be suspended until the appeal hearing.

In her appeal, Miss Onassis argues that her father - who died in 1975 - was a citizen of Argentina and never resided or owned property in Greece. The Ministry of Finance claims that the Onassis assets were controlled by front companies, mostly based in Panama, to evade taxes and duties.

The assets included Olympic Airways, the Greek national airline, which was purchased by the state from Victoria Financial Company of Panama five months after Mr Onassis died. Payment of about \$5m (£3.3m) is still outstanding.

Miss Onassis's lawyers argue that this company does not belong to her.

50 die in Angola as train hits mine

Lisbon (Reuters) - Fifty people died and 210 were injured when a train hit a mine in eastern Angola, the official Angolan news agency said.

It blamed the explosion on South Africa and anti-government guerrillas supported by Pretoria.

"This indescribable crime by armed gangs financed by South Africa's racist regime is part of the regime of destabilization of Pretoria against civilian and economic targets in Angola," the agency said. The explosion happened early on Wednesday, it said.

Unita guerrillas have attacked several railway targets recently in their attempts to overthrow the Marxist Government of Angola.

Forest recluse flees police

Assisi (AP) - A young businessman whose factory went bankrupt has spent nearly five months living in the woods near here after his family gave him up for dead.

Signor Osvaldo Micheli, aged 35, was discovered by a ranger and identified himself by showing his driver's licence before fleeing into the woods again. Police with helicopters and dogs have been unable to track him down.

Escape foiled

Berlin (AP) - An unidentified man failed to crash his lorry through the Berlin Wall early yesterday and was pulled from the driver's cabin and detained by East Berlin border guards.

Editor wins

Rome (Reuters) - A Judge ordered the Rome-based *Daily American* newspaper immediately to reinstate its editor, Mr Christopher Winner, locked out last month with his editorial staff of 16, in a pay dispute, the editor's lawyer said.

\$10,000 left

Los Angeles (Reuters) - Vicki Morgan, the murdered ex-actress who drove a Mercedes and kept servants as the self-proclaimed mistress of multi-millionaire Alfred Bloomingdale, left about \$10,000 (about £6,500) in assets, according to papers filed in court here.

Therapist jailed

Los Angeles (Reuters) - A 43-year-old cancer therapist said to have told sufferers that he had a secret serum to treat the disease, was sentenced to the maximum term of six years imprisonment for defrauding patients in California.

Bette Midler ill

Bette Midler, the singer, suffering from exhaustion and an upset stomach, collapsed off-stage during a performance in Portland, Maine, and was taken to hospital. Her condition was later described as stable.

Human skeleton

Chur, Switzerland (AP) - A hiker touring mountain passes near the village of Silvaplana discovered the skeleton of Herr Josef Gehrt, a West German climber who disappeared in July, 1978.

Athens murder

Athens (AP) - A political exile from Damascus, Joseph Radouac, aged 25, has been shot dead in Piraeus. The gunman shot him twice in the head at point-blank range.

Dioxin inquiry

Brussels (Reuters) - The Belgian Labour Ministry has begun an inquiry into a series of planned shipments of chemical waste containing dioxin from a factory at Linz in Austria to Antwerp where the council is worried about public health risks.

Warsaw power game

Poles tighten up penal laws

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw

The Polish Parliament (Sejm) yesterday capped the process of lifting martial law by tightening legislation to prevent Solidarity-style opposition to the Government. But, in response to church pressure, the Parliament dropped other amendments that would have penalized those who spread false information aimed at causing public unrest.

The amendments approved overwhelmingly yesterday gave the Government the following powers:

● To imprison for up to three years people who take part in the activities of a non-registered or banned trade union. This broadens the scope of the legislation from those who organize such a trade union to those who are its member.

● To jail for up to three years those who are found guilty of organizing or leading an illegal protest action.

● To impose prior censorship on publications or artistic performance that "pose a threat to the security of the state", photographic exhibitions, trade union publications and new editions of most scientific publications. Anything that threatens the defensive potential of the state is also liable to be censored.

The church leadership had objected to the amendments both of the penal code and censorship law, arguing that while martial law was always an explicitly temporary phenomenon, the Government was seeking to make permanent changes which rolled back some of the freedoms won during the Solidarity era. This was not, the church argued in letters and personal interventions, in the spirit of the Pope's recent visit to Poland.

In response, the Government had first split the proposed permanent changes from the



Back to kitchen: Mrs Zofia Romaszewska, a leading Solidarity organizer released under the Polish amnesty, works in her kitchen for the first time in seven months. Her husband, Zbigniew, remains in jail

"temporary" restrictions that will be valid until 1985. Then it dropped some of the changes, including yesterday the amendment tightening control over those who pass "false information."

This clause was aimed primarily at discouraging people from supplying information about demonstration or unrest

to Western radio stations that broadcast in Polish into Poland. The Polish authorities believe that these radio stations - including the BBC, Radio Free Europe and Voice of America - have been used to destabilize Poland.

Though some amendments were dropped, the changes were not passed unanimously.

Iran spying denied by Red Cross

Tehran (Reuters) - M Jean-Paul Fallet, the head of the International Red Cross in Tehran, yesterday denied an Iranian claim that one of his staff had been spying.

An Iranian official had accused M Charles Guequand of spying, and the Foreign Ministry on Wednesday gave him three days to leave the country.

The accusation followed an incident at a camp holding Iraqi prisoners of war, which culminated in M Guequand and M Fallet being beaten up by prisoners. M Fallet said he was surprised and disappointed by the charges.

"This has never been and will never be the case that a Red Cross delegate has been spying. This is an accusation that I really refute," he said.

At the International Red Cross headquarters in Geneva, a spokesman expressed astonishment and regret at the incident and said the organization was seeking clarification from Iran's Foreign Ministry.

M Fallet said M Guequand has been able to conduct private unmonitored conversations with Iraqi prisoners more easily than other members of the Red Cross team in Tehran because he spoke Arabic.

The Iranian version of events was given by Mr Muhammad Ali Nazarian, an official in charge of Iraqi prisoners of war, in an interview with the national news agency Iraa on Tuesday.

Mr Nazarian said M Guequand had taken from a prisoner a list of "committed Muslim" Iraqi prisoners of war and promised to pass it to Baghdad for their families to be harassed. The phrase "committed Muslim" is usually used to mean someone who supports Iran's Islamic revolution.

Iraa said that when the prisoners concerned discovered what had happened, they attacked the Red Cross official and he and an Iranian officer accompanying him had been hurt.

● **More Bahais held:** Twenty-two prominent members of the Bahai faith have been arrested in Iran after the executions last month of 17 Bahais accused of espionage, a spokeswoman for the faith said in London yesterday. She said eight men and eight women had been imprisoned this month after being arrested in Tehran, the southern city of Shiraz and Mashhad in the north.

and well-known extortionists. When the shootings started early this year, public reaction was almost unequivocally favourable.

But in the past month, despite the support of senior public officials, Indonesia's leading human rights organization, the Legal Aid Society, and Mr Adam Malik, the former Vice-President and several parliamentarians, have publicly

denied the shootings

Jakarta admits carrying out killings

From Our Correspondent, Jakarta

Lieutenant-General Ali Murtopo, a member of the Supreme Advisory Council, has confirmed for the first time that the summary execution of criminals in Indonesia's main cities is being carried out "according to the stipulations of the Defence and Security Ministry."

There have been more than 500 such killings by official count in the past few months, but the death toll is believed by

civil rights groups to be much higher.

General Murtopo, in a widely reported statement, said he believed people were relieved to be rid of a menace that could develop into the proportions of a Red Brigade, but the Government was keeping close track of both national and international criticism of the shooting campaign.

Most of those killed are members of ex-convicts' associations

and well-known extortionists. When the shootings started early this year, public reaction was almost unequivocally favourable.

But in the past month, despite the support of senior public officials, Indonesia's leading human rights organization, the Legal Aid Society, and Mr Adam Malik, the former Vice-President and several parliamentarians, have publicly

denied the shootings

صبرنا من الامل

THE ARTS

Theatre

Cyrano de Bergerac
Barbican

Undaunted, or perhaps spurred on by the National Theatre's unhappy experience with this play, the RSC have matched Rosand's heroic text with an heroic production. It runs to nearly three-and-a-half hours, the cast list occupies two full pages, the combined forces of Ralph Koltai and Clive Morris flood the Barbican stage with noble, atmosphere-drenched settings, and the dramatically alert music enables me gratefully to add the name of Nigel Hess to the list of theatrically gifted composers I discussed on this page last week.

Cyrano de Bergerac is an extremely rare example of a play which triumphantly survives its own time and passes into universal currency. It is in favour of militarism, grand gesture, idealized love, and an inseparable blend of hooliganism and romantic delicacy.

It also manages to preserve a sense of witty anachronism without deflating the heroics. The Garçon cadets are starving to death on the battlefield, awaiting massacre at the hands of the Spanish; a coach rolls up containing the ardent Christian, in quest of his beloved Christian. But no sooner have you settled down to endure a ridiculous love scene, than she announces that she has bought her hair

specially for the battle; and moreover, loaded the coach with Parisian delicacies. The play never goes out of fashion: rather it lies in wait for the right actor, and I do not believe it has found him in Derek Jacobi. Mr Jacobi has many advantages on his side, besides a masterly physical transformation. He has speed, ardour, capacity for quick changes and unforced authority among his wolfish comrades.

What lingers on, though, is the adolescent whine that has always sabotaged his delivery, and a growing preference for music above sense - which matters more and more as the evening wears on.

As Ralph Richardson demonstrated long ago, the key to *Cyrano* is passionate sincerity. As played here, the wit is there simply to offset the sentiment.

As a result, Terry Hands's production scores most in crowd scenes, such as the opening theatrical humiliation of Montfleury, and the breakfast for the starving poets at Ragueneau's shop, with a loving and wholly credible performance by Peter Postlethwaite as the literature-fancying pastry cook. There is also a fine, subtly drawn de Guiche by John Carlisle, who leaves his villainous options open for the partial last restoration.

The production is not moving, but at its best it is thrilling, and funny, leaving you wishing only that Puccini has set it to music.

Irving Wardle

Television

Paris is a city to live up to rather than in, perhaps the most prominent example of the influence of architecture upon manners, even in a resolutely mundane programme like *European Connections: France* (Central), the familiar prospect of urban sprawl looked different somehow. The skyscrapers of La Défense are grouped around a Miros sculpture; in a bad light, it might be difficult to tell them apart. France is, after all, the society of the spectacle.

This was the first of a series depicting an Englishman's life in foreign parts. Paul Webster, last night's subject, is a correspondent in Paris and of course, after a while, to reporters all cities seem the same. Paris was, for him, essentially a place of work. But he has lived in that city for 10 years, which is quite enough time to observe those national peculiarities which are strong and permanent precisely because they are taken for granted by those who possess them.

Webster pointed out, for example, that French children are exposed to philosophical discourse relatively early in their education; but, before Heidegger is introduced to Notting Hill Comprehensive, it ought to be understood that the only result seems to be that "it is very difficult to find a Frenchman who can't talk intelligently about politics". That must be very hard to bear.

The French no doubt live in a more civilized or at least more cultivated society than our own - although that is not, in itself, a sufficient reason for wanting to move there. The point of a series such as this ought to be to examine the reasons why English people decide to be domiciled in France - what they miss by it and what they gain - but last night's programme, which veered uneasily between travelogue and documentary, did not get very far.

Peter Ackroyd

Rarities
from
France

Jacques Feyder
season
National Film Theatre
Jacques Tati shorts
Everyman

This is one of those freak weeks without any new cinema releases, no matter, life goes on. The National Film Theatre, for instance, is spending August in the stimulating company of Jacques Feyder, the director of *La Kermesse Héroïque* and other French classics, who seems to have been steadily sinking into oblivion since his death in 1948. Cinema history is cruelly enslaved to fashion; it is films from the past are never revived and considered afresh, great reputations can quickly dwindle to dust or mere platitudes. Feyder - once placed alongside Renoir, René Clair and Marcel Carné - has suffered both fates. If current cinema books examine his work at all, they do so only on the basis of his past standing - as a maker of visually eloquent silent films; as the director, above all, of *La Kermesse Héroïque* (1935), famed for its expert recreation of sixteenth-century Flanders and the wholehearted star performance of his wife, Francoise Rosay.

Once the hard evidence is collected and surveyed, however, a different, far more complex picture emerges. The realistic surface of Feyder's films, so carefully prepared through painstaking decor and adventurous locations, periodically gives way to various kinds of fantasy, sometimes poetic (as in the beautiful *Visages d'enfants* of 1923), sometimes satiric (*Les Nouveaux Messieurs*), even occasionally erotic (*Le Grand Jeu*). Feyder's camera and characters constantly do the unexpected, pulled off by the director's evident love of human peculiarities.

The bewildering *Nouveaux Messieurs* (1928) refuses to settle down into the airy, civilized, Clair-like comedy. Its material indicates the gibes at politicians of every shade and the spectacle of human corruption cut too deeply. Similarly, the spirited *Grand Jeu* (1933) never becomes the pot-pourri of



Marlene Dietrich in Feyder's "Knight Without Armour"

Foreign Legion clichés suggested by its story of a love affair between a Frenchman and a Moroccan. The atmosphere is disconcertingly thick with flies, hubbub, dark mysteries, sexual desire, even the background music (composed by Hanns Eisler) is acrid and unsettling.

Feyder himself - by all accounts a man of much personal nobility - voiced his gifts modestly: he was an artisan, he said, rather than an artist. From some angles this self-assessment is perceptive and just. In the 1920s, particularly, he was content to lean on distinguished literary sources: Zola's *Thérèse Raquin* (a lost film, unfortunately), Anatole France's *Croquis*, Prosper Mérimée's *Carmen* (this last film, incidentally, shows the perils of idle subservience: the visual texture is unimpeachable, but the characters strut like puppets). Feyder also jumped from subject to subject, keeping his craftsmanship intact. Countries were equally assimilated. He spent some years in Hollywood, working with Garbo on *The King*; he joined Alexander Korda's foreign armada at Denham, directing Dietrich in the absurd but likable *Knight Without Armour*. He filmed in Germany (the bilingual circus drama *Les Gens du voyage*) and ended his days in Switzerland. The artisan in Feyder also

allowed him to collaborate fruitfully with others - particularly Francoise Rosay, his regular script writer Charles Spaak, and the art director Lazare Meerson. Rosay is an actress for all seasons, all emotions. In the remarkable *Pension Mimosas* (1934) she effortlessly leaps from outrage to tender tears; she convinces both as a fashionable *grande dame* (*Gribiche*) or a circus lion-tamer, cracking the whip with gusto (*Les Gens du voyage*). Rosay was also thoroughly capable of taking over the direction when Feyder fell ill; during *Visages d'enfants*, shot in the Swiss mountains, she took charge for two weeks. The Russian-born Lazare Meerson gave Feyder a matching blend of strength, fierce style and versatility. Spanish taverns, Paris bistros are created with the same verve as art deco apartments dripping with soft curves and angular light fittings. Perhaps his nearest achievements lie in *Pension Mimosas* - largely set in a Côte d'Azur hotel designed with a rare combination of decorative style and economy.

Yet, the more Feyder films one sees, the more he becomes an idiosyncratic artist. Obsessive themes keep poking through. The emotional rivalries between the boy, half-sister and stepmother in *Visages d'enfants* variously spread into *Gribiche*, *Les Nouveaux Mes-*

siers and the late portmanteau film *Une Femme disparaît*. The most bizarre variation occurs in *Pension Mimosas*, where Rosay's hotel proprietor nurses a secret passion for her godson - a passion kept secret even from the audience until well into the film.

The directorial style contains equal peculiarities. The early expressive experiments with superimpositions and dizzy camerawork disappear with sound, but Feyder consistently enlivens his images with unpredictable details. Faces of crowds and passers-by are curiously thrust before us... narrative irrelevancies add spice to routine moments - a servant returning a forgotten hat, a policeman clumsily dropping his handcuffs. Feyder's quizzical manner, moreover, carries its own electric charge: few scenes in cinema can be as insistently erotic as the moment in *Le Grand Jeu* when the gross hotelier quietly feasts his eyes on the maid hanging fly-papers from the ceiling. These are films that throw with strange, erratic life after this marvellous season (Monday until August 21) no one should relegate Feyder to the cobwebbed corners of cinema's past.

Further French rarities may be found at the Everyman cinema. Hampstead, during the 10-day Jacques Tati season beginning on Monday. Recent revivals have rewarded audiences to the pleasures of *Jour de fête*, *Mon Oncle* and *Playtime*, but Tati's short films remain unknown territory. Two are now offered as supports for *Playtime* (on August 2, 4, 6 and 10).

Le Jour de fête (1947) presents the blithe kernel of *Jour de fête*: the spindly young Tati pursues his postal round, swinging his shoulder bag in a vicious circle, entangling his bike with a level crossing, conducting himself with perfect comic grace. But it is the later film, *Cours de soir*, made in 1967 and directed on Tati's behalf by Nicolas Robowski, that really fascinates. Standing in an antiseptic room before a strange audience of sober-suited gentlemen, Tati conducts a demonstration lecture on human observation. We learn how to smoke, cough and wheeze; how to fish, ride a horse, trip up stairs and walk into obstacles. As a film in itself, *Cours de soir* is completely despoiled, but there is a definite hypnotic power in the spectacle of Tati - always the most meticulous of clowns - examining his old routines under laboratory conditions.

Geoff Brown

Opera

Griselda
Buxton

Malcolm Fraser's way is to go back to contemporary practice: first in translating the recitative into our vernacular, leaving the arias where the vowel reigns, in Italian; and second, in giving full rein to Goldoni's comic intermezzi, performed here, in true cornetto-macaroni sole mio style, by a troupe of madrigal singing actors whipped along by clown Chris Harris.

They rarely outstay their welcome and do much to weave a bright, seamless tapestry with the drama in hand, building and releasing tension as they nudge us in and out of sympathy with the protagonists. It is they, for instance, who aid in the ritual undressing of the distraught and desolate Griselda and later, in their merriment highlight her isolation: Cynthia Buchan lives up vocally and dramatically to the full glory of Goldoni and Vivaldi accord their prima donnas.

She is matched by the splendidly boorish, sententious John Mitchinson as her husband Gusmano, and menaced by the infuriating Ottone, Phyllis Cannan, brave, bearded but not always quite brilliant in her testy castrato role. Daughter Costanza's coloratura ripples magnificently from the throat of Paula Scallera, with Robin Martin-Oliver and Christine Betty as the brothers Roberto and Corrado.

The fourth Boccaccian day of the fifth Buxton Festival arrived, and with it the fourth Boccaccian night at the Opera House. The stage revealed Vivaldi's first production of *Giotto's Book of Hours*, a series of tableaux vivants which cunningly and endearingly fuse visually the late medieval provenance of Vivaldi's tale with the baroque aural archetypes of his score.

Fay Conway's vibrant sets and costumes and Joe Davis's stained glass dapple lighting epitomise visually Buxton's characteristic way of turning the most ostensibly intractable matter from the highways and byways of the operatic repertoire into something rich and strange - surely one of the most valuable functions of any festival. And *Griselda*, with its unsympathetic story of the merciless testing of the faithful wife, its yards of unattractive recitative, and its convention-bound arias, needs all the help it can get.

Just as Fraser's perfective pacing of tragedy and comedy, artifice and realism propels the episodic drama on its way, so Anthony Howe and the Manchester Camerata in the pit pump Vivaldi's score for all its muscle, urging every voice, glancing back over their shoulder to the Vivaldi of canata and concerto and encouraging us, in this appetitive-whetting production, to look forward to the disorienter of Vivaldi's other operas.

Hilary Finch

Concert

BBCSO/Elder
Albert Hall/Radio 3

Opportunities for orchestral performance are rare enough these days that most composers approach the task of a Prom commission with gladness and reach all at once for the big statement. Nor need there be anything wrong in that last year, the year of the four symphonies, produced three works of more than ordinary moment.

This season, however, the complexity of the new pieces is different. Only one of them is for full orchestra, and that is not a symphony but a concerto, the Piano Concerto by Dominic Muldowney that had its first performance on Wednesday night.

In addressing his audience through the medium of the soloist, Muldowney puts himself in the position of entering the Albert Hall obliquely, somewhat in disguise, and the indications do not end there.

All the big statements were left to Strauss's *Thus Spake Zarathustra* in the second half, while the new concerto occupied itself instead with unexplained happenings, with the merest suggestions, with hints and prods and games.

Perhaps that makes it sound whimsical, but it was too simple to be whimsical, and too odd to be simple. It was, quite simply, the puzzle, and just at the point where all its gambits seemed to be exhausted, just at the moment when soloist and orchestra were girding themselves up for something definite, it ended.

It could all make a marvellous half-hour ballet, but possibly it is best left as an enigma, one in which the soloist, playing almost continuously, rattles through a bewildering variety of routines in search of a tune. With astute backing from the BBC Symphony Orchestra under Mark Elder, the premier was an exciting event.

Paul Griffiths

US butter sale to
Egypt puts
EEC truce at risk

From Ian Murray, Brussels

The EEC is far from happy about a new American deal to sell large quantities of butter and cheese to Egypt. Experts of the European Commission are studying the details of the deal with the idea of referring the matter to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

The new deal thus threatens the uneasy truce between the Community and the United States on agricultural trade. The US Administration claims that the contract for 18,000 tonnes of butter and 6,000 tonnes of cheese is in reality only food aid and thus does not represent an unfair intrusion into a traditional EEC market.

But the Commission is deeply suspicious of the "food aid" argument and is carrying out its own investigations to see whether the interest-free dairy product deal really does match up to the GATT criteria. The matter was raised during a two-day meeting in Brussels last week between senior American and EEC agricultural officials and, according to a senior commission representative, "it poisoned the atmosphere of the talks".

Trade relations on agriculture between the EEC and the US have been very strained since

the latter sold a million tonnes of wheat flour to Egypt at the beginning of the year. Talks have continued since then to try to defuse the situation, but the new deal with Egypt is certain to make this even more difficult.

Some officials are drawing up plans for retaliatory action in dumping EEC surplus products on sensitive American markets, if the commission should decide to "go to war" on the issue. The dispute comes at a particularly difficult time for the EEC, it is on the point of trying to negotiate a reform of its common agricultural policy, aimed at reducing the cost of farm support by about 20 per cent. Details of this plan have been thrashed out by the 14 members of the commission over the past three days and are due to be released today.

If, however, it was felt necessary to fight off American dumping, then the cost of supporting the CAP would soar and put paid to plans for immediate reform. It would also make it even more difficult to persuade the United States to limit its exports of such products as cereal substitutes to Europe, which is one of the main commission hopes for saving money on the CAP.

Muldoon boosts spending
with eye on election

From W. P. Reeves, Wellington

A budget promising mild stimulation of a sluggish economy was presented to Parliament last night. Its distinguishing feature is a record internal deficit of £3.1 billion.

Mr Robert Muldoon, the Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, delivering the budget, conceded that a fiscal deficit representing 9.5 per cent of gross domestic product posed difficulties for economic management.

Government spending is forecast to rise by 13.1 per cent to £14,336m in 1983-84. An increase influenced by higher expenditures on industrial development and payment of debt services. Receipts are expected to rise by only 2.4 per cent to £11,167m.

The injection of new money might help to enhance the Government's election chances next year but it will also pose a threat to the tenuous gains against inflation achieved through a prices and wages freeze.

The freeze, originally designed to last a year, was recently extended another six months to February. The tight hold on wages and prices has brought inflation down from about 17 per cent last year to 8 per cent.

The budget was something of an anti-climax in the wake of Mr Muldoon's announcement the previous evening that interest rates on Treasury bills were to fall from 12 per cent to 8 per cent and government stock to a similar level.

He said he would require banks and finance houses to follow suit to bring their rates more into line with inflation. Other features of the budget are a slight rise in tax on higher incomes to finance cuts to those on lower levels who missed out on concessions last year. Those on salaries above £24,000 will pay an extra £90 a year while those to receive help will benefit by about £10 a week.

There are modest rises in taxes on cigarettes and liquor.

New York
court bails
8 in IRA
plot caseFrom Arnold Labasch
(New York Times)
New York

Federal authorities have charged eight men in connection with alleged conspiracies to sell about \$25m (£1.5bn) worth of weapons to Iran and about \$15m worth of machine guns, silencers and other weapons without serial numbers to the IRA.

The authorities said the investigation had been conducted by undercover agents who displayed \$10m in cash to the suspects, seized 100 machine guns along with an assassination kit and taped a discussion about a stolen nuclear device.

The agents of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms conducted their eight-month investigation by posing as representatives of Iran and the IRA seeking a wide range of weapons that included tanks, helicopters and missiles.

Neither Iran nor the IRA was really involved. All eight suspects were arrested and brought to a bail hearing in the Manhattan Federal District court on Wednesday when bail ranging from \$1.25m to \$7,500 was set. The suspects' lawyers disputed the charges and described the suspects as legitimate businessmen who had never been arrested before.

The main suspects are Abbott van Backer, aged 62, of Clark Summit, Pennsylvania; Alan Harvey, aged 73, of Hawthorn, New Jersey; and Robert Krejci, aged 45, of Brooklyn, New York. They are charged with the Iran conspiracy. Mr Harvey and Mr Krejci are also charged with the IRA conspiracy.

The other five suspects are said to be machinists who produced extremely high-quality machine guns. They are William Moravcik, aged 57, of Port Washington, Long Island; Oldrich Pastorek, aged 47, of Rutherford, New Jersey; Elton Kluger, aged 58, of New York; Mirek Zavadil, of Queens, New York; and Dennis Mach, aged 49, of Dover, New Jersey.

The three main defendants were described by the authorities as independent middlemen who conducted weapons deals between manufacturers and buyers. They were charged with having agreed to provide 25 attack helicopters, 100 M60A1 tanks, 60 Hawk missiles and numerous other military weapons for delivery to Iran.

Il Duce's centenary turns sour

From Peter Nichols
Rome

How to celebrate the centenary of Mussolini's birth has perplexed the Italian authorities since postmark recording the event had to be withdrawn.

Benito Mussolini was born on July 29, 1883, one hundred years ago today, at Predappio, a town in the hills 32 miles inland from Rimini. The official postmark plan to adorn correspondence showed his father's house encircled by the simple statement: "First centenary of the birth of B. Mussolini."

The issue was not whether the event should be marked at all or allowed to pass in official silence. A majority of Italian would now agree that Mussolini's career is a part of Italian history which cannot be cancelled in the way a postage stamp can. The question was whether the date could properly be underlined in this straightforward manner without some cautionary material added to remind people that Mussolini led his country to disaster.

As soon as it was mooted, the Predappio postmark proposal ran into sharp criticism. "In the birth of Mussolini," Lietta Tornabuoni intoned on the front page of *La Stampa*, "there is nothing worthy of pure and neutral celebration."



Benito Mussolini and the withdrawn postmark

Then the idea that a mobile post-office would have been set up outside the cathedral in Predappio on July 29 to postmark stamps for Il Duce's admirers could hardly have looked worse after the success last month in the general election of the far right-wing Italian Social Movement. The increase in the right-wing vote was in part ascribed to the generally less critical aura surrounding Mussolini's career because of the centenary celebrations.

So shamefully the Government had to withdraw the postmark plan as "a mistake". So far no estimate has been

made of the political weight to be attached to the appearance of the cover of the Italian edition of *Playboy* for August of Alessandro Mussolini who is the dictator's raven-haired grand-daughter. Her father is Vittorio Mussolini and her mother is the sister of Sophia Loren. She has the magazine says, the sullen look of a fatefully grandchild and the sex appeal of her father.

In an interview as sparse as what she is wearing, the girl explains that she was named after Mussolini's father, Alessandro, who was also from Predappio. "He was a great socialist," she says.

Italy crush British women at bridge

From Keith Stanley, Bridge Correspondent, Wiesbaden

An unexpected 19-1 defeat of Britain by Italy has allowed the Netherlands to take the lead in the European women's bridge championship.

Gardner-Davies and Landy-Horton played all 64 boards against France and Italy in very humid conditions after the rest day and were understandably tired towards the end. They now have only four rounds to make up a 12-point deficit if they are to retain their title.

In the open championship, Britain drew 10-10 with third placed Hungary and then overwhelmed Switzerland 20-minus 1 to continue their progress up the table.

France still seem certain to

win the open championship, by second place, which carries entry into the world championship later this year, is still wide open.

Results round 18: Iceland 20, Romania minus 3, Norway 20, Luxembourg minus 2, Belgium 11, Italy 9, Finland 2, Austria 18, Hungary 19, Turkey 1; Netherlands 20, Lebanon 0, Switzerland minus 1, Britain 30, Poland 13, Ireland 7, Spain 6, Yugoslavia 14, Israel 6, Denmark 18, Sweden 4, France 16, Portugal 0, Germany 30.

Standings after 18 rounds: 1 France 295, 2 Italy 234, 3 Hungary 225, 4 Germany 223, 5 Norway 221, 6 Netherlands 217, 7 Austria 216, 8 Belgium 200, 9 Denmark 198, 10 Britain 194, 11 Sweden 190, 12 Poland 189, 13 Ireland 173, 14 Israel 167, 15

Kremlin blows hot
and cold on talks

From Richard Owen, Moscow

The Kremlin yesterday issued contradictory statements on East-West relations in Europe, indicating that the Russians are in two minds about the chances of an arms agreement at Geneva this year.

In a commentary on the eighth anniversary of the signing of the Helsinki agreement in 1975, Tass said the European security review conference in Madrid showed that "it is possible to come to terms when the political will is there and when there is respect for one another's legitimate interests."

Tass repeated President Yuri Andropov's recent remark that moves towards compromise between East and West over human rights at Madrid were a hopeful sign, and that this positive spirit should be maintained.

Diplomats have noted a Soviet desire to reach agreement on medium-range missiles

at Geneva before December, when new American missiles are due to be deployed. Tass said the Helsinki accords had opened up new and brighter horizons, and that despite a Western campaign against détente, the peoples of East and West Europe wanted peace and tranquillity.

They do not want to view each other through a palisade of nuclear missiles, Tass commented. At the same time, in a strong attack on Nato and the United States, *Pravda* yesterday poured scorn on claims of American flexibility at Geneva. *Pravda* dismissed suggestions that the negotiations might be expedited once the new Nato missiles were in place as "demagogical".

"In actual fact, there are no grounds for optimism (at Geneva)," *Pravda* said. "The latest round of talks made no headway whatever."

Morocco forced
to accept
austerity budgetFrom Geoffrey Morrison
Rabat

Morocco's Parliament has approved an austerity budget slashing planned government spending by about 13 per cent and raising taxes by about 450m dirhams (just over £40m).

Parliament had been recalled for a special session to vote on the measures which King Hassan said were necessary because of economic difficulties caused by worldwide recession, a slump in prices for Morocco's chief export, phosphates, three years of drought, seven years of war in the Western Sahara and growing protectionism.

Morocco has also been hit both by the rise, and the present stagnation, in oil prices. The rise produced a soaring import bill, and the stagnation has made its Arab-oil producer friends less eager to provide financial aid.

CAT BLOOMSBURY
027 8402 837/107
MEPHISTO
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY!
The Ploegman's
Lunch
CAT
027 8402 837/107
ANOTHER TIME
ANOTHER PLACE
CAT
027 8402 837/107
THE KING OF COMEDY
Enjoy every minute of it!

That's Shell
-that is!
AN EXHIBITION OF
SHELL ADVERTISING ART
5 JULY - 4 SEPTEMBER 1983
A unique collection of
advertising art. Posters
from the 1920's and 1930's
featuring Sutherland, Nash,
Grant, Whistler, McKnight,
Kaufman and many others.
A fascinating history of
art and advertising.
BARBICAN ART GALLERY,
Barbican Centre,
London EC2Y 8DS

London International Festival of Theatre presents
NAYA THEATRE
FROM INDIA
LYRIC THEATRE, HAMMERSMITH
TEL 741 2311
BAHAUD KALARI
AUG 9-20 7.45pm. Press Aug 9 7pm Mat.
Aug 20 2.50pm. No Part Sunday
THE TRIUMPHANT RETURN TO LONDON OF HABIB TANWISS CELEBRATED NAYA THEATRE WITH A
DEBATING DEDICATED TRAGEDY, BAHADUR KALARI, A VISUALLY EXPLOSIVE AND ENERGETIC EPIC
"A WONDERFUL ALLIANCE OF NARRATIVE THEATRE AND OF FOLK STILLS. NOT TO BE MISSED."
THE GUARDIAN
"ITS POP ART USING THE VOCABULARY OF NATURAL FILM." PETER BROOK
TICKETS £5.50 £5.50 £4.50

هكذا من الأمل

SPECTRUM

THE TIMES
GUIDE TO CENTRAL AMERICA

Three separate US Navy battle groups are now converging on Nicaragua, the instruments of President Reagan's reaffirmation of the 160-year-old Monroe Doctrine, formulated to defend America's backyard when the collapse of Spain's empire turned Central America into a place where a football match could start a war. This is what they will find.

The view from Reagan's kitchen

Nicaragua

Largest and most sparsely populated country in the region.
Population: 2.7m.
Area: 57,100 sq miles.
Capital: Managua.



Government: Popular revolution in July 1979 led by Sandinista guerrillas overthrew hated dynasty established by Anastasio Somoza in 1936. Sandinistas promised speedy elections, mixed economy, freedom of press and other liberties, but original governing Junta of National Reconstruction soon dominated by more hard-line left-wingers among *Comandantes* (notably Daniel Ortega, above) holding real power. Elections indefinitely postponed, opposition figures harassed and intimidated, independent press censored.

Military: Presence of up to 2,000 Cuban military advisers, plus some 75 Russian officers, draws extreme hostility of Reagan administration. Washington claims Cuban-style revolution exported via Nicaragua to El Salvador and other regional flash-points. Nicaragua's standing army of approximately 30,000 by far largest in region, backed by some 50,000 armed militia. Washington claims Soviet T-55 tanks, armoured cars and SAM anti-aircraft missiles arriving via Cuba, but border clashes with "Contras" (see Honduras) are still small-scale infantry engagements. US intelligence anticipates arrival soon of up to 50 Nicaraguans receiving Mig 21 pilot training in Bulgaria. Soviet helicopters already in use. Small navy recently fought minor battles with Hondurans off Pacific coast.

Economy: Sandinistas inherited economy in ruins and looted national reserves after victory. Agriculture all-important. Outlook: Reagan administration's threatening attitude clearly worries Sandinistas, who recently proposed regional peace talks. Support for Salvadoran guerrillas apparently reduced.

El Salvador

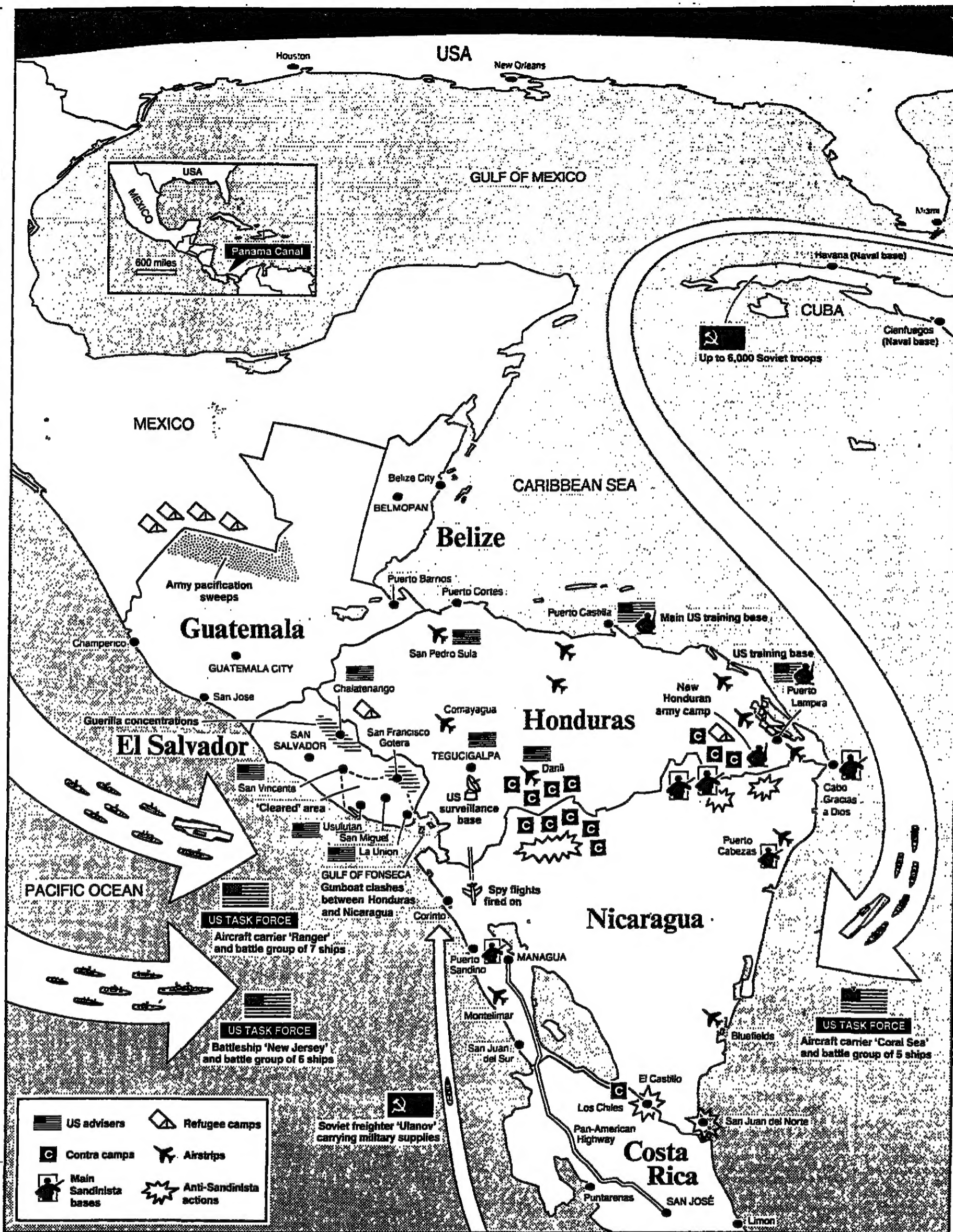
Smallest and most densely populated country in the region.
Population: 4.5m.
Area: 8,200 sq miles.
Capital: San Salvador.



Government: Popular coup in October 1979 replaced military dictatorship with military-civilian junta. Assembly elections in March 1982 returned right-wing coalition with small majority over Christian Democrats, largest single party. Provisional President, Dr. Alvarez Magaña (above).

Military: Civil war between government forces and left-wing guerrilla groups has claimed some 35,000 lives since 1980, vast majority civilians killed by security forces and right-wing death squads. Salvadoran army currently 22,500 men, undergoing rapid expansion by compulsory conscription with aim of producing mobile counter-insurgency units on lines taught by approximately 55 US military advisers now stationed there. US-supplied medium artillery, heavy mortars, modern infantry weapons improving firepower.

Salvadoran air force, notoriously inept, has several Super Mystere fighters, A-37 ground attack planes, obsolete Ouragon bombers and US helicopter gunships. Small navy used



Costa Rica

Population: 2.2m.
Area: 19,650 sq miles.
Capital: San José.

Government: A true parliamentary democracy since 1949 (when the army was abolished). Present middle-of-road government of President Luis Alberto Monge voted in handsomely last year. Military: 5,000 lightly armed Civil Guards are only government force, with tiny navy and air force. US offers of military aid resisted in past in

pursuit of neutrality amidst Central American turmoil. Today, former Sandinista guerrilla hero Eden Pastora ("Comandante Zero") leads estimated 2,000 troops fighting Nicaraguan forces from bases along Costa Rica's northern border.

Economy: Severe problems face "the Switzerland of Central America", where per capita income of about £1,100 is highest in region. Collapsing world prices for main exports - coffee, sugar, bananas - vast external debts and three-figure inflation now battering Costa Ricans accustomed to good life.

Outlook: Gloomy. Regional tensions must impinge on Costa Rica.

Belize

Population: 145,000.
Area: 8,870 sq miles.
Capital: Belmopan.

Government: Some 1,500 British troops, Harrier jump-jet squadron and ground-to-air missiles defend Belize against Guatemala's claims.

Economy: Exports sugar, citrus fruits, timber. Per capita income about £450. Outlook: Possibility that US may resume arms supplies to Guatemala worries Belize and Britain.

Honduras

Poorest nation of a poverty-stricken region.
Population: 4m.
Area: 43,250 sq miles.
Capital: Tegucigalpa.



Government: Civilian government elected in 1981 to end decade of military rule. Centrist Liberal party in power. President: Roberto Suazo Cordova (left).

Military: Honduras increasingly focus of Reagan administration's military strategy in Central America. Honduran army of approximately 17,000 to be sharply expanded. Air force most powerful in region with 12 Super Mystere fighters bought from Israel, US A-37 ground attack planes, troop transports and military helicopters. US plans big expansion of military aid, plus establishment of major base for training Salvadoran troops (cheaper and less visible than training in US). Up to 150 American military advisers, mainly Green Berets, to be stationed there. Military airfields being extended for possible use by US warplanes.

"Secret" but highly visible CIA operation created army of up to 10,000 Nicaraguans to destabilize Sandinista regime in Nicaragua. Leadership of the "Contras" (counter-revolutionaries) almost exclusively former members of Somoza's Nicaraguan National Guard.

Economy: Agriculture accounts for 80 per cent of all exports, mainly bananas, coffee, sugar, cotton, frozen meat, timber. Average per capita annual income approx. £300.

Outlook: Many Hondurans fear being sucked into major crisis behind Washington. US support for Honduran high command seen to threaten shaky new democracy, with human rights abuses - including death from torture - by security forces already increasing.

Guatemala

Population: 6.8m.
Area: 42,000 sq miles.
Capital: Guatemala City.



Government: Political tension running high as military regime of General Efraim Rios Montt (left), who seized power in March 1982 following contested elections,

is itself threatened by army coup. Military: Left-wing guerrillas in the field since mid-1950s, but no real evidence of external support. Ruthless pacification campaigns under Rios Montt in past 18 months cleared guerrillas from former strongholds, at terrible cost in army massacres of mostly Indian peasants.

Guatemalan conscript army numbers approx. 23,000 after recent expansion, mainly counterinsurgent infantry forces: some armoured units with light tanks. US embargo on military sales to Guatemala, imposed in 1977 as sanction against human rights abuses, circumvented by purchases from Israel.

Economy: Once flourishing on coffee, cotton, sugar, bananas but now disaster area as political uncertainty worsens effects of world recession.

Outlook: Reagan administration saw "good possibilities" in Rios Montt regime, implying resumption of US military aid. Atrocities and risk of coup make immediate policy planning tricky. Possibility of Washington overtures to Guatemala worries British because of longstanding dispute over Belize.

Commentary by Philip Jacobson
Illustration by John Grimwade

moreover... Miles Kingston

A pile-up in the race to be leader of the pack

The BBC is coming under mounting attack for staging a Young Labour Leader of the Year competition.

Due to take place in October, the contest would pick the young man judged most capable of leading the Labour Party into an election. But already the critics are saying that such a contest could only do harm to the career of the winner. Pitched into top-level politics in his forties or fifties, he will be forced to take decisions and make appearances for which he is hardly ready.

And they point to the inexperience of the two front-runners, neither of whom has ever led a party in his life before. In the run-up to the finals, Mr Neil Kinnock has already had a spectacular pile-

up on the M4 and Mr Roy Hattersley has crashed head-first into Mr Michael Foot, last winner of the now discontinued Old Labour Leader of the Year contest.

Put them at the controls of a whole political party, runs the argument, and who knows what damage might not ensue? But the BBC Head of Heavy Entertainment and big Competitions, Mr Charles Channel, is unrepentant. He thinks that a Young Labour Leader of the Year contest is exactly what is wanted, not just by the public but by the party as well.

"It is absolute nonsense to say that a man in his forties could not run the Labour Party," he comments. "If he is old enough to vote, go to sexy films and travel full fare on the

railways, he is old enough to run the Labour Party. Heavens above, a child could run the Labour Party. Actually, there have been times in the last 10 years when I have got the impression that a child was running the Labour Party."

Such remarks are not designed to please the politicians. To be candid, they are designed specifically to displease the politicians, for Charles Channel knows as well as anyone the value of a bit of bad publicity. And sure enough, a leading Labour Party nonentity hit back last night at Channel's remarks.

"I want to get one thing absolutely straight," he told me last night. "Although I am not personally entering the contest, or at least not until all the other candidates have made total

idiots of themselves and they are looking for a good compromise choice, I entirely go along with what my colleagues have said on this matter. We must find out what the public want to hear, and then say it to them until we are blue in the face. Pink, rather. Sorry, what was the question again?"

What are your comments on Mr Channel's comments?

"I think they are beneath contempt. When I was a child in the North of England, many of us had to walk for hours every day picking up tram tickets in the street in order to complete our collection, and my father's life was cut tragically short by a disease he picked up in his work as a Sheffield Wednesday supporter though I can see, looking back, that he

may well have caught it off my tram ticket collection. We must make sure this kind of thing never happens again."

But surely this is exactly the kind of thing the public doesn't want to hear these days?

"Look, lad, who knows more about the popular taste of this country - the Labour Party or the BBC? No, on second thoughts, don't answer that question. Meanwhile the BBC has confirmed that the contest is to go ahead in the autumn. It will be held in three stages. The finalists will first parade in Michael Foot's old suits. Then, dressed in working gear, they will be required to speak for a minute without stopping and without disclosing what subject they are talking about. Finally,

they will strip down to white collars and be asked by Sir Robin Day what they would like to do when they grow up. "A harmless bit of fun," concludes Charles Channel. At least it's more dignified than being manhandled behind closed doors by trade union leaders."

SPECTRUM
on Monday:

New research shows that bad diet may provoke violence among the young

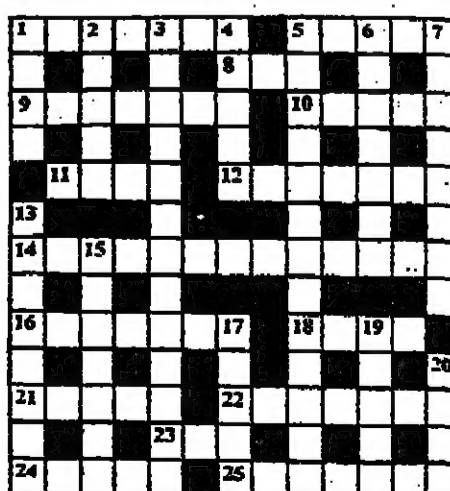
CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 114)

ACROSS

- 1 Disembarkation (7)
- 2 Dancing place (5)
- 3 Fuel reserve (5)
- 4 Amazing event (7)
- 5 Paddle boat (5)
- 6 Eager (4)
- 7 Swinging object (7)
- 8 Compassionate (13)
- 9 Put in request (7)
- 10 Smooth (5)
- 11 Board (12)
- 12 Adjuster (7)
- 13 Mountainous ridge (3)
- 14 Fill with optimism (5)
- 15 Surgery room (5)

DOWN

- 1 Crippled (4)
- 2 Bravery (5)
- 3 Unsuspecting (13)
- 4 Gnat (5)
- 5 Make pure (13)
- 6 Vest (7)
- 7 Supercade (8)
- 8 Throttle (8)
- 9 Petrol product (7)
- 10 Disturbed (5)
- 11 Group of eight (5)
- 12 Hill (4)



SOLUTION TO No 113

ACROSS: 1 Prefab 5 Arcade 8 Ups 9 Warren 10 Kimono 11 Style 12 Bowl over 13 Stated 15 Flimsy 17 Smash hit 20 Pact 22 Places 23 Holier 24 Toe 25 Trize 26 Soda
DOWN: 2 React 3 Fork 4 Buck bed 5 Ashes 6 Cane 7 Tankers 14 Tumbler 15 Fences 16 Impaled 18 Socks 19 Skate 21 Cheat
(Solution to No 114 on Monday) Recommended dictionary is the New Collins Concise

مركز من الامم

Ordeal by witness box

Clare Dyer asks if the ends of justice require that a child of eight should be grilled to tears in a courtroom

The trial of the Coronation Street actor Peter Adamson, who was acquitted on Tuesday of indecently assaulting two eight-year-old girls, has highlighted the distress sex offence trials can cause the children who have to give evidence. Do the ends of justice really require that a child of eight should be grilled to the point of tears in the intimidating surroundings of a packed courtroom?

Though the Adamson case has focused public attention on the ordeal a child witness undergoes, a working party of lawyers and psychiatrists under the aegis of the Ciba Foundation has been grappling with the problem for nearly two years. "In many cases the police interview and the appearance in court are much more traumatic than the events leading up to them",

says Professor Sydney Brandon, a child psychiatrist and a member of the working party. How to strike a balance between the child's welfare and the right of the defendant to a fair trial poses a dilemma. It is a fundamental principle of British justice that the accused should be able to test the evidence against him by cross-examination in front of the jury. Cross-examination is crucial with child witnesses, because children can be suggestible or prone to fantasise.

The law makes some concessions to the vulnerability of child witnesses. Judges usually ban publication of any details which might identify the children involved. In sex offence cases, children are not ordinarily allowed to give evidence for the prosecution in the preliminary committal proceedings in the magistrates' court which precede a jury trial. This rule is designed to spare a child the ordeal of two court appearances.

In any case involving allegations of "conduct contrary to decency or morality" the judge can order the court to be cleared while the child gives evidence.

The judge also decides to what extent a child witness should receive special treatment. There are no official guidelines. Few go as far as the kindly old judge who dangled a small boy on his knee and allowed him to be used as a woolly toy.

Professor Brandon contends that the gestures of well-meaning judges do not go far enough to reduce the trauma of a court appearance.



"Children should be able to go along beforehand and become familiar with the courtroom. Whenever possible someone well known to the child should be present when he or she gives evidence. Very occasionally a child is able to see the courtroom in advance, but in my experience, arrangements of this sort almost always break down".

He also advocates that courts should be able to accept a videotape interview with the child in lieu of evidence in court. Helena Kennedy, a barrister member of the working party, strongly disagrees. "A defend-

ant must have the right to challenge the evidence against him by cross-examination", she says. "Even if you filmed the cross-examination as well, the jury would be seeing the tape at one remove. They wouldn't know, for instance, what had gone on before the filming started."

But Professor Brian Hogan, of Leeds University, an authority on criminal law, says: "I can't see any objection to videotape, as long as the defendant is present and there is an opportunity to cross-examine." Another suggestion put forward by child psychiatrists is that the court should be equipped with a room with one-way glass, so that the defendant could see and hear the child without being seen.

"The real problem arises when the child has been the victim of an assault and may be the only witness who can give direct evidence of it", Lord Hailsham, the Lord Chancellor, says. "This means reliving the experience in the presence of the alleged assailant."

"You can clear the court of all but essential participants, but the defendant must be present to hear the evidence against him. If a parent sits with a child while giving evidence there is a risk of prompting. To move from the court to a smaller room means that the child would be even closer to the defendant when giving evidence. Evidence given by remote or indirect means must be more difficult for the jury to weigh up."

The Ciba working party expects to report late this year, or early next.

Friends in need

From N. Y. Gray, 31 Sydney Buildings, Bath.

I am shocked that you should have published (Friday Page, July 22) the uninformed comment made by Mrs Ruby Williams, the woman wrongly accused of shoplifting, concerning the suicide of Lady Barnett after being charged with the same offence. "Where were her friends?" she asks.

I can answer her query as to the whereabouts of one of her friends, who is also a close friend of mine: she had taken Lady Barnett away to help her through the terrible time of waiting for the case to come up, and her attitude was that of all Lady Barnett's friends and acquaintances, one of deep sympathy with her situation and a desire to help in every possible way. The tragedy was that in the final analysis no one could help.

State benefits

From Mrs Jane Pegler, 29a Prinrose Mansions, Prince of Wales Drive, Battersea, SW11

Your Friday Page of July 22 includes an article entitled *Bringing up the Orphans of Disaster* in which it is suggested that only where there are no guardians available in an orphan's family circle, or where there is a dispute over who should care for the child, is it likely that the local authorities will have to "interfere" in his or her upbringing.

A case is then presented of two orphaned brothers, now adult, of whom the younger was apparently denied the opportunity both in his new home and at school to successfully mourn the loss of his parents. He was doubtless protected

TALKBACK

from - or, should I say, not afforded the possibility of benefiting from - the "interference" of his local authority because his circumstances were not those usually understood in the description "deprived child". Instead, he suffered what must surely be the greatest deprivation of all, denial of the opportunity to express and discuss his feelings.

Had local authority "interference" been sought, in the form of a social worker to share and tackle with the child and the newly formed family the painful task of confronting their bereavement, how much happier might have been the outcome for all concerned than this sad case history suggests.

Heavy duty

From Helen Signy, Byfleet, Surrey. As a sixth-former with more than one friend suffering from the slimmers' disease anorexia nervosa, I should like to point out that one of the causes of the illness lies with the media.

Although the fashion in past centuries has always been to be "bonny", the consuming passion since the 1960s has been to look unnaturally thin.

Models such as Twiggy initiated the fashion to look slim, and now all magazines are filled with pictures of thin women. Most advertisements, even those for fattening foods, use "skinny" models, and even dummies in shop windows are abnormally thin.

It is surprising that so many girls, having been brainwashed with the idea that true beauty can only be achieved after starving themselves, fall prey to anorexia?

MEDICAL BRIEFING

Saving on the birth rates

This week Louise Brown, the world's first test-tube baby, was five years old. Her success, and the successful birth of other's like her, guarantees that hundreds of thousands of pounds will be spent on establishing units for in vitro fertilization. But the need for these programmes might be reduced if the public was made more aware of the need for early and adequate treatment of all the contacts of sufferers from NSU or gonorrhoea.

Hammersmith Hospital is tackling another cause of infertility due to chronic pelvic inflammatory disease: for by no means all cases of tubal damage are due to the late result of sexually transmitted diseases. Some, it would appear from an analysis of all the cases admitted to the hospital over three months, are due to surgeons making matters worse by operating on the female pelvis without obeying the strict, but simple rules of microsurgical technique.

There are about a dozen points in the code, starting from the basic premise that the pelvis should only be opened if it is really essential and then with a wide incision using diathermy so that the blood does not escape into the peritoneal cavity; through to the simple instructions on the type of gloves, sutures and the appropriate swabbing solution, warned Hartmanns.

Mr Robert Winston, the gynaecologist, said although the Hammersmith runs short courses on this microsurgical technique, only 4 per cent of the places are taken by British doctors; they so far seem to have taken little interest in this important aspect of preventive medicine.

New strength

Over the past 70 years middle-aged men who complain of impotence have been in grave danger of being sentenced to

spending wearisome hours discussing their approach to sex and women. Many doctors involved in genito-urinary medi-

cine have long suspected that in the hunt for deep psychiatric complexes physical causes have been overlooked, and emotional explanations over-diagnosed.

Scientists are now confirming the physicians' suspicions. As well as the neurophysiologists who have studied changes in skin sensitivity as age increases, arterial surgeons have shown that in many cases the problem is due to a comparative failure of the blood supply to the genital organs. Doctors now accept that penile arteries can, like those leading to the heart muscle, brain or lower limbs, become narrowed with advancing years.

Two studies from Copenhagen, reported in Hospital Doctor, show that half the men attending a clinic for arterial disease admitted to being impotent. A third of these out-patients were considered suitable to have an operation to improve the blood supply to the lower limbs; half of these had their powers restored.

Old heads

Recent work by pathologists in Dundee suggests that women's brains show an effect of aging ten years earlier than those of men. A woman's brain starts to shrink when she is in her forties, a man's in his fifties. Many middle-aged women, however, take degrees, or professional qualifications. Their success is an interesting side light on the report in *Lancet* from Dr Beth Hubbard, aged 33, and Dr John Anderson of Dundee University.

Their research shows that although brain shrinkage starts earlier in women, once started the rate of decline is equal in the two sexes. Dr Anderson said that having begun their joint investigations they were hoping to continue with them, for at the moment they did not even know if the early weight loss in the female brain was due to a loss of brain cells or fluid.

Dr Thomas Stuttford

Medical Correspondent

The nurses' complaint

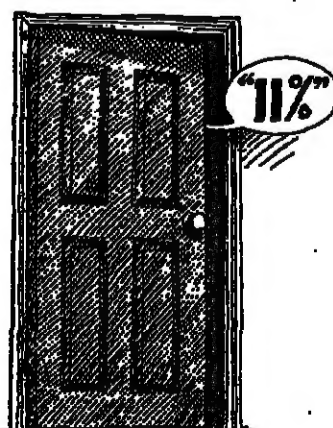
COMMENT

The Homes Fit for Nurses Campaign launched recently by *Nursing Mirror*, breaks into Parliament today with a call by Mr Timothy Yeo, Conservative MP for Suffolk South, for improvements to nurses' accommodation.

The campaigners will argue, rightly, that nurses' hostels are in a bad state of repair and they will press the Department of Health and Social Security to spend money on doing them up. The Government will argue that it is a matter for local health authorities and that guidelines on standards for accommodation will be released next year. The Government is unlikely under the present level of pressure to find any special money for the nurses.

Money would not do any harm to nurses' hostels. It would, for example, make some safe by rewiring them and hygienic by repairing the plumbing. It is a scandal that because they are crown property, hostels escape any regular inspection, enforceable safety precautions and in many cases basic repairs.

Richard Dowden



From August 1st the interest rate for the National Savings Investment Account is increased to 11% p.a., paid in full, before tax.

A very attractive rate. And don't worry, we won't make you pay for it by having your money tied up for ages.



All we ask is one month's notice of withdrawal. You'll find full details available at your Post Office.

You're better off with an Investment Account

THE TIMES DIARY

On the rails

Though the Government has decided to appoint an outsider as part-time chairman of British Rail in succession to Sir Peter Parker, no appointment will be announced while BR's chief executive, Bob Reid, is absent on tour as president of the Chartered Institute of Transport. This civility, greater than sometimes shown to bosses in nationalized industries, reflects how Reid has commended himself in Government circles as author of the scheme dividing the railways into five separately accountable sectors, and by shedding 1,000 people a month. He will continue as chief executive while the Government decide, in the wake of the abandoned Serpell report, what they want to do about the railways. The new environment secretary, Tom King, says he still has an icepack on his head at present.

Toot sweet

While relations between Herbert von Karajan and the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra remain tenuous, a violinist, the pretty clarinetist who occasioned their discord is getting along well enough with her new colleagues. Sabine Meyer, whose appointment at the age of 22 as principal clarinetist was forced through by Karajan against a storm of male chauvinist protest, has just made her first recording. It is of Mozart's clarinet quintet and a set of Weber variations, and she is accompanied sweetly enough, by four of the orchestra's string players.

One-horse race

In the Sefion Benevolent Stakes, *Sefion: The Horse for any Year*, compiled by publisher Jeremy Greenwood of Quiller Press, took a quick lead with an immediate £5,000 advance royalties paid to the officer commanding the Household Cavalry Mounted Regiment to set up a fund for children of the cavalrymen killed in Hyde Park. More will follow. John Watson, author of *Sefion: The Story of a Cavalry Horse*, and former commander in the Blues of Sefion's squadron has pledged £2,000 to the Household Cavalry's charitable funds, and his publishers, Souvenir Press, will be contributing an undisclosed proportion of their royalties. We could be about to witness the first photo-finish featuring only one horse.

BARRY FANTONI



Alas, I'd hoped for the part of man selling tickets at the door

Nobody nose

Following my adverse comments on the dreadful Drakkar Noir after-shave, a senior editorial executive at *The Times* crept up behind me and sprayed me with the stuff. You did not know that senior editorial executives at *The Times* were so playful, did you? The joke backfired though. For the rest of the day colleagues kept coming up to me and saying: "I don't see how you can criticize Drakkar. That awful pong you're wearing must be infinitely worse."

Odoriferous

In my unavoidably smelly condition (see above), I was all the more worried by this sentence in Roy Hattersey's *Punch* column on newspaper coverage of Peter Adamson's trial: "Whether or not dog eats dog in Fleet Street, each of the hounds - the Crufts thoroughbreds hardly less than the RSPCA mongrels - feels an irresistible urge to sniff around the lamp-posts that others of the species have fouled." I spent the day trying to keep downwind of everybody.

Chariots of wire

Where do supermarket trolleys go to die? John Pfeffer of Colchester specializes in finding out and recovering the wayward contraptions, which cost £25 each. His latest haul from the river Chelmer was 100 trolleys, and he has salvaged more from car parks, waterworks, waste ground and people's houses in Colchester, Chelmsford and Ipswich. "I have seen children making go-karts out of them," he says.

A keen student of prices, PHS notes that the Sheraton Park Tower's Champagne of the Month is Perrier-Jouet at £1.95 for a glass containing more than one-sixth of a bottle. Yet ask for a bottle and that costs £23.50, twice the price of wine by the glass. No doubt readers have more examples of confusing pricing policies. I will pass on the most glaring, to the benefit, I hope, of all.

PHS

Wanted: another Wilberforce

by Patrick Cormack

It is tragically ironic that many of the events being held to mark the 150th anniversary of the death of William Wilberforce are being organized by the Anti-Slavery Society. The greatest backbench reformer in parliamentary history would hardly have rejoiced to think that there was still a need for the society which he helped to found in 1823 though he would have rejoiced to think that it was still rigorously exposing the exploitation of man by man.

This week also marks the 150th anniversary of what Wilberforce fondly hoped was the culmination of his life's work: the passing by the British Parliament of a Bill abolishing slavery throughout the British Colonies. Though Britain, with its powerful and vigilant Navy and its mastery of the seas, could enforce the will of Parliament throughout those colonies, slavery flourished long after Wilberforce's death. Mauritania abolished slavery only three years ago - and in so doing set the seal on the universal abolition of the name - but the practice still persists.

Despite Mauritania's action, no date has yet been fixed for the agreed visit to that country of a team from the United Nations Human Rights Commission which has been charged with investigating the circumstances that have led to an estimated 100,000 people remaining as slaves in the West African State. Although there is no outright opposition to the international visit, the authorities have made the prevaricating suggestion that it would be inappropriate unless all the senior members of the Mauritania government could be present. Wilberforce knew these delaying tactics well.

Wilberforce was subject to many a virulent attack by those who had a vested interest in the slave trade and today the Anti-Slavery Society suffers similarly. Recently the Philippine government lashed out after the publication of the society's report

"The Philippines: Authoritarian Government, Multinationals and Ancestral Lands", which accuses the President Marcos administration of wholesale violation of the human rights of six and a half million tribal people. It was carefully researched, but that has not prevented the Philippine government from charging the society with producing "irresponsible and brazen lies".

Also of particular concern is the way in which the Haitian sugar workers are exploited. Those who worked in the eighteenth century plantations excited Wilberforce's special concern. Today thousands of Haitians are transported each year to the neighbouring Dominican Republic, and sold for the season for \$11 a head. The Duvalier family in Haiti were in 1979 paid \$70 dollars a labourer. The workers received \$1.30 for each ton of sugar-cane cut.

The Society's leaflet, "William Wilberforce's Work is not yet finished... cites examples of exploitation in places as different as Beverly Hills, California, and the Republic of China. At the former, FBI agents arrested 10 people on slave-trading charges, accusing them of enticing at least 50 young Indonesians to the United States and selling them there as house servants. In January this year the Chinese police revealed that between 1976 and 1980 600 Zhuan women were abducted and held in conditions of slavery less than seventy miles from Peking.

We know that in Pakistan the police have arrested Bangladeshis on slave-trafficking charges as recently as March, and that month the Indian newspaper *Current* estimated that there were 3,000 child prostitutes in Bombay alone, with strong evidence of the organized kidnapping for the trade of young children from remote villages

in Nepal. We know, too, that in Bangkok children are bought for \$45 to \$75 to work in factories and brothels.

In India an estimated 6.5 million labourers are enslaved through the illegal system of debt bondage; and in Brazil poor people are enslaved through "the yoke" - a vicious system of entrapment through fake labour contracts, phony deductions from wages and false purchases from company stores.

Wilberforce was able to campaign within a sovereign Parliament, knowing that his efforts could achieve success. Today, as we commemorate his achievements, we cannot fail to be daunted by greater difficulties of contemporary campaigners who must penetrate other sovereign states which are very much less democratic than pre-Reform Bill Britain. What, for instance, of those countless millions denied the elementary rights, which we take for granted, in the Soviet Union and its satellites?

The modern backbencher is bound to wonder whether anyone today, entrapped by the harsh discipline of the party system, could ever achieve what Wilberforce achieved. In an article in *The Times* marking the centenary of his death, Trevelyan said of the 20 or 30 Evangelicals who gathered around Wilberforce, and who always put principles before party, that "they looked to the facts of the case and not to the wishes of the minister".

Any backbencher who has ever gone against his party line on any issue has some idea of the difficulty of acting in that manner today, and yet, surveying the Parliament of 1983, one cannot help wondering whether it would not be a stronger and more democratic House were such a group to exist.

The author is Conservative MP for Staffordshire South.

Living with hate in Hebron



Crowds of Israeli pacifists of the Peace Now movement on a protest march in Hebron

by Christopher Walker

Jerusalem An introverted and unfriendly city where 70,000 Palestinians live cheek by jowl with some 4,500 heavily armed and newly arrived Jewish neighbours. Hebron is now the fashionable location for visiting television crews to "take the pulse" of the occupied West Bank. The cameramen can often be seen when the bearded settlers, complete with prayer shawls and shoulder-slung rifles, strut through the narrow streets to the Cave of Machpelah, the site holy to both them and the Islamic majority because it is the burial place of the patriarchs Abraham, Isaac and Jacob. The undisguised hatred of the onlooking Arabs provides just the type of footage required.

Tuesday's random attack on the Muslim university, widely believed to have been perpetrated by extreme Jews crudely disguised in Arab headgear, has apparently justified the news judgment of the network bosses: the stifling city on the edge of the Judean desert is now the crucible where the biblically inspired West Bank policy of the Begin government will be most severely tested.

Unlike other heavily populated West Bank areas, Hebron is a place where the settlers actually live their daily lives among the Arabs, with whom most proclaim a wish for co-

existence. The towering Jewish suburb of Kiryat Arba has sprouted a move into the city centre, where 20 large Jewish families now live, surrounded by the ugly paraphernalia of occupation, barbed wire, searchlights and a permanent armed guard. It can have come as little surprise to Moshe Arens, the Defence Minister, as he conferred in Washington about Lebanon, to have heard that the most immediate security problem facing him was nearer home in Hebron - a city now more famous for intercommunal violence than for its glassware or grapes.

The question after the unprecedented attack which killed three students and wounded 33 more is whether he will now be able to maintain the reputation for fairness he has sought to cultivate among the Palestinians, most of whom deeply suspect his hawkish views. These were most openly expressed on the eve of his departure for America when he argued that the only defensible eastern border for Israel was the Jordan river.

Mr Arens went on to predict that Israeli sovereignty would ultimately be applied to the 2,200 square miles of the West Bank - the overriding

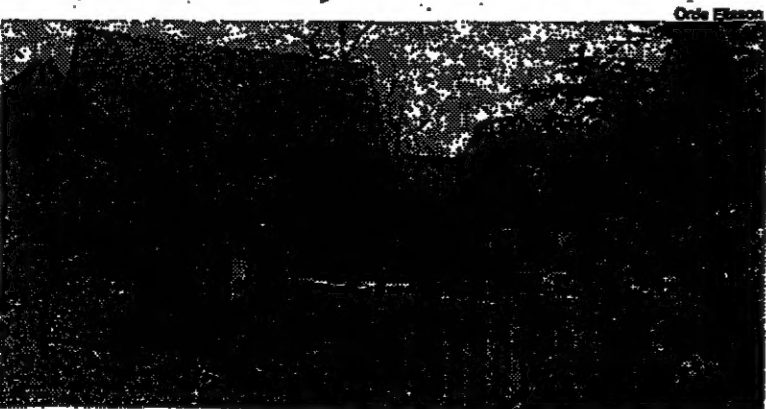
summons to the military governor at midnight, sacked and then forced to walk home.

There is no question that the Jews of Kiryat Arba (a name first mentioned in Chapter 23 of the Book of Genesis) feel that the government is not giving them adequate protection against the rocks thrown by the hostile Arab majority. That was graphically demonstrated to me last week when I met their leader, Rabbi Moshe Levinger, uncomfortably camping outside the Israeli headquarters to demand tougher security. "This is not an occupied area," he argued, "it belongs to the Jewish people."

But Palestinian leaders note bitterly that even though the government termed the occupation of a former Jewish hospital in the city centre in 1979 as illegal, nothing was ever done to prevent the rabbi's Brooklyn-born wife Miriam and 40 supporters from remaining there.

Only swift justice for the perpetrators of Tuesday's atrocity will help calm the present dangerous level of tension, being held in check only by a blanket curfew of the area, and even that will do no more than reduce it to a level that still would be unacceptable in a similarly sized conurbation in almost any other part of the world.

Have barn, will travel...



Going places? Brockley Hill Barn near Stanmore

complex of farm buildings in this area. It's one of the only complete pre-Victorian farmsteads to survive in North Middlesex.

"If the council wants to spend all this money why can't it repair the barn where it is? If the GLC will not do it, sell the freehold to someone who is willing and able. I am very concerned they are depriving the borough of Harrow of a listed building to give it to Hillingdon."

Mr Castle thinks that the burghers of Harrow should never have allowed London Transport, which bought the land to extend the Northern Line before the war, to let the barn fall into such a state and sentence it to a suburban museum, propped by nasty children with sharp pen-knives.

Harrow council defended the GLC's Dr Barnados-for-barns plan. "It has been said that the barn should be reinstated on the site," said a spokesman. "However, the site is owned by London Transport, which has a tenant on the farm. The tenant has a fully repairing lease but

properly, would also cost twice as much."

Jack Richardson, the chairman of Stanmore and Harrow Historical Society, said: "I would rather the developer who has already renovated one barn on site, repaired this one in situ. We want the farm kept together."

Since the old farmer died, campers have been using the Grade II timbered barn for fires. While the GLC fiddles, the barn burns.

Stephen Castle said the case gives cause for national concern. He added: "It is important that listed buildings be preserved where they are. To transfer them up and down the country is against the very idea of listing them."

Where will it end? The GLC may decide to relocate the Palace of Westminster in Plaistow to give MPs a taste of working-class life. Moving house would have a different meaning and Red Ken's barn could entertain the Mayor of Moscow's dacha or an IRA turf lodge.

A GLC spokesperson said: "The private sector never came into the question of the barn. Resources have just been earmarked to remove it and it could be started this week or in the near future. However, the barn will have to wait until the next financial year for money to be approved for its recreation. Eventually, possibly in 1985, it will be in public use in a farm museum and that was our prime consideration."

As for many commuters the journey of a whole year is somewhat longer than expected. This is plainly not the age of the barn.

Paul Pickering

David Watt

Domestic ills the doctor can't cure

The appointment of Dr Henry Kissinger as the chairman of the new American Commission on Central America is a very bad omen, I say this not out of any disrespect for Dr Kissinger. On the contrary, I regard him, for all his great personal weaknesses, as the most creative and successful practitioner of international relations that the US has possessed since Dean Acheson and, for all I know, since Benjamin Franklin. He knows little or nothing about the subject of his inquiry, but never mind. He is a fast learner. The trouble is simply that he has been appointed for the two worst reasons.

First, he has been appointed primarily to solve a domestic and not an external problem. The American foreign policy consensus has completely broken down on this issue. A Congress controlled by the Democrats is refusing to vote the money necessary for the fulfilment of the Administration's declared purposes in the area. Congress is hesitant about throwing money into the training of the Government's army in El Salvador and even more loath to back right-wing guerrillas in the attempt to undermine the left-wing government of neighbouring Nicaragua. The resulting chaos is bad for American credibility both in Central America and in the world at large. But with a presidential election year fast approaching, it is bad for Ronald Reagan as well. Kissinger's primary function from the point of view of the White House is to tempt some prominent Democrats into playing a part in the commission and to report in such a way that the issue is at least partly defused before the first primary elections of 1984.

The substance of the matter is evidently less important than this, that insofar as Kissinger is supposed to produce a genuine answer in Central America, his appointment testifies more to the desperation and confusion of the Administration than anything else. President Reagan's strategic objectives and Kissinger's qualifications simply do not match.

What the President says he wants in Central America is (a) to maintain US supremacy in its own "backyard" and (b) to keep out the Russians. As more proximate aims he wants to prevent Nicaragua from becoming another Cuba and to civilise as well as stabilise the regime in El Salvador. It is highly debatable whether any of these goals can actually be achieved by any means at this late hour, but what is certain is that they are not within the reach of a "fixer" like Dr Kissinger, even in the most favourable circumstances, which these are not.

To illustrate the point, let us suppose that Richard Nixon were President again and Kissinger his Secretary of State. Their first approach to the problem would no doubt be to go straight to the top. "Yuri," Dr Kissinger would say to Mr Andropov, "you know me. Let's do a deal." And the deal would be some ingenious mixture of stick and carrot on a global scale - a threat, say, to cause more trouble for the Russians in Afghanistan if they do not cease support for the Sandinista regime in Nicaragua and the anti-government guerrillas in El Salvador, coupled with a vague promise of greater American flexibility in the Start talks in Geneva or a hint about Soviet interests in the Middle East.

This deal would be all very well except that it would not make the slightest difference on the ground in

Central America. The Sandinistas in Nicaragua, who are buying arms from all over the shop and not simply from the Russians, would continue to ship them across Honduras to the FMLN in El Salvador because they are nationalist revolutionaries, fundamentally opposed to the reimposition of an American supremacy over the region and because indigenous social forces favour a revolt.

This failure would puzzle Messrs Nixon and Kissinger who would conclude from the evidence that the Soviets had cheated on their bargain rather than perceiving that the bargain was virtually irrelevant to their regional problems. They would turn to, and try to do a deal instead with the Sandinista regime in Nicaragua. "We will give you lots of money if you will stop, and we will get the CIA to arm your right-wing opponents if you don't." Perhaps for a while this might have its effect but the almost unanimous evidence of experts on the area is that, that would not solve the problem of El Salvador or stabilize Guatemala and Honduras because, once again, the problem has its roots deep in the history and abominable economics of the region.

The real position after 30 years of American neglect and local military misrule is that the American Administration faces a much starker choice. Either it must adopt the benevolent "hands-off" policy advocated by Mexico and other members of the Contadora group, recognizing that this may result in the region being dominated for a time by anti-Yankee and even Marxist nationalism, or it must go in for a share of serious superpower power force by the kind applied by the Soviet Union in Afghanistan or by the US itself in Guatemala in the 1950s.

There are the gravest drawbacks to this latter option, the most obvious of which is that military measures, even on a grand scale, might not work. The consequences of that would be a mini-Vietnam and another bitter division of American public opinion. On the other hand, if Central America is simply allowed to "go communist", which is how it will be presented by the right wing (and indeed how it will probably appear to President Reagan), what effect will that have on a sore, frustrated, volatile American public? We are still paying in a sense, for the humiliation suffered by the US in Vietnam and the prospect of another outburst of Latin American nationalism is appalling.

President Reagan, not unnaturally, wants to evade this logic which is why he has sent for Dr Kissinger, the master of the half-diplomatic, half-military solution. What he has perhaps overlooked is the fact that Kissinger's supreme achievement was to extricate the US from Vietnam with less humiliation than might otherwise have been the case under a smokescreen of hopes and North Vietnamese promises that he never really believed. This, I take it, is not what President Reagan intends in Central America; nor, indeed, could a second deliberate exercise in retreat be conducted with any pretence of face-saving.

Kissinger can gain time but he cannot hold back the tide of events by his methods nor on the evidence of his previous record does he have the political credibility or persuasive power to reconcile the American democracy to the requirements of a world role.

Philip Howard

Britannia, a piece of Turkish delight

Rule Britannia, marmalade and jam.

Five Chinese crackers... But apologetics, Philip. Stop being facetious. I had not thought much about Britannia until the other day. I knew that Frances Stewart, Charles II's mistress, was the model for Britannia when she first appeared on our copper coinage in 1665. Pepsy: "The king's new medal, where in little, there is Mrs Stewart's face. And a pretty thing it is, that he should choose her face to represent Britannia by." Frances was rewarded for her services to the Mint by being created Duchess of Richmond. I had imagined Britannia, when I thought about her, as being something more robust than Frances Stewart: something like Mrs Thatcher, wearing a coal scuttle on her head, holding a shield and urdent, and belting it out at the last night of the Proms.

It came as something of a shock the other day to learn that they have just discovered the first sculptural representation of Britannia in ancient art in south-western Turkey of all places. And that far from being a victorious virago, our national eponymous deity is portrayed on her first appearance in art as bare-breasted, semi-recumbent, having her hair pulled, and in a state of anguish and alarm, not surprising since she is about to have her head cut off.

I met the original Britannia at the summer school in Greek and Latin epigraphy at the Institute of Classical Studies in London. Well, the Editor likes his chaps to visit the front line, where the hard news is really at. And in any case the study of carvings on stone has a particular attraction for backs who write, if not in water, at any rate on flimsy grey paper that is used for lining drawers or lighting fires on the day after publication.

Epigraphy may seem to outsiders a small and obscure fragment of scholarship. In fact there are an appallingly large number of recorded

inscriptions: perhaps half a million in Latin and Greek. And more turn up every day. It is a stone-field that has tended to be dominated by Germans of immeasurable learning, and Frenchmen of brutal acuity. The summer school was a timid English - or British, since the Scots are particularly well versed in epigraphy - bid to be seen to be active in the field.

Epigraphists descended on London from the round earth's stony corners. The sensation of the party was Britannia, presented by Joyce Reynolds, reader in Roman history at Cambridge, and her sidekick, Charlotte Roueché. Joyce has been working since 1966 on recording for publication the inscriptions found during the current excavations at Aphrodisias in Caria. Aphrodisias is a city barely mentioned in any literary text. A decently informed Greek man of 20 years ago might, and indeed had, never heard of it.

In the late 1960s the excavators, led by Professor Kenan Erim, started to uncover a series of inscribed documents, recording the relations of the city with Rome from the middle of the first century BC. J. Caesar, anxious to make propaganda about his family connexion with Aphrodite, favoured the city named after the Goddess, Octavian, always quick to spot the main chance, carried on by his uncle's policy. The stones of Aphrodisias have transformed our understanding of the relationships between ruler and ruled, solely on the basis of epigraphic material. Now they have uncovered a processional route leading to a temple of the imperial cult. The most remarkable sculptured relief, conveniently labelled, shows an improbably macho Claudius beating up poor old Britannia. It is the earliest figure of Britannia ever found. And it shows that she started her life, not as ruler of the waves, but as a racist insult, rather like Argie in the epigraphy of the pop press today.

سكنا من الامم



Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

TRUE AND FALSE PATRIOTS

representative Irish visitors on this week. Mr Peter y, the Irish Foreign Minister, and Mr Gerry Adams, the playing member of Parliament for West Belfast, leave with a reason for satisfaction. Mr Adams can savour the music of a ding ovation in the Finsbury Hall. It is music of a rather kind, made by Ising socialists and members of don's Irish community who ally support the Armistice native, both species being ics in the political fauna of and.

Mr Adams may also derive a handed satisfaction from g told by the Home Secy that he will not be fitted to visit IRA prisoners is island; for that may place at the centre of a fracas over ammentary privilege and utive infringement, which is agreeable place for a polin in the business of tabilization" to be. Not all will be happy to see their onary ex officio freedom of ss to prisoners, especially constituents, abridged. The that Mr Adams has not n, and has no intention of ng the oath and therefore his in Parliament does not a constitutional issue, in ras there is one. He may not r vote but he "is entitled to the other privileges of a rber (but not to his salary), g regarded, both by the se and by the laws, as fied to serve until some r disqualification has been vn to exist" (Erskine May).

But Mr Adams is at least an abettor and political sponsor of a terrorist organization dedicated to the forcible detachment of part of the kingdom. For Irish republican prisoners imprisonment is a continuation of subversion by other means. To have Mr Adams in and out as comforter and coordinator is not acceptable on the grounds of security. Mr Brittan's ban is well merited. The considerations underlying it have more weight than parliamentary punctilio.

Mr Peter Barry's three days in England meeting ministers, members of Parliament and many others were for the primary purpose of lubricating relations between Ireland and the United Kingdom. These relations, in his words, "have gone through a difficult patch and they are now being fully normalized at the level of Government". The difficult patch is his delicate reference to the post Falklands chill induced by his predecessors in office in Dublin. The truth of his assertion that relations have warmed up again was attested by the one rabbit that was pulled out the hat for his visit.

This is the initiation of an Anglo-Irish Encounter organization, a non-governmental body to run conferences and seminars on cultural and social matters of common interest, a sort of green Koenigswinter. The idea is a disused section of the report of November 1981 of joint committees of British and Irish officials established by an earlier prime ministerial

meeting. It is the kind of worthy idea officials think of when they have to think of something. It is the kind of idea that has to wait for its natal day until harmony reigns once more. And it is the kind of idea that can scarcely alarm even the most conspiracy-obsessed Ulster unionist (though perhaps one should not bet on that).

Mr Barry saw Sir Geoffrey Howe. There are important differences of interest between the United Kingdom and Ireland in the matters of the Community budget and agricultural spending. But they are not the sort of differences that need cloud the working relations of the two governments.

In a speech to the Anglo-Irish Parliamentary Group at Westminster Mr Barry expressed his government's concern for the health of the democratic process in Northern Ireland in view of Sinn Féin's progress at the polls. He ascribes this development to loss of faith in the political process on the nationalist side through repeated frustration of their hopes. He is now looking to his government's initiative in the form of the New Ireland Forum at Dublin Castle to do something to restore the Northern nationalists' confidence in the political process. Mr Prior will have listened to his elaboration of these thoughts with interest, and passivity. One initiative, at a time is more than enough for that initiative-ridden province. Mr Prior may perhaps be thankful that this one is somebody else's.

BEATABLE AND UNBEATABLE

'a rabbling shame, Bunter', tested Bob Cherry with as much phasias as the exigencies of a stiff lip would allow. "Just raise your Pater's a beasty Wei, to get six of the best for raiding iron's pear-tree, while you were right fair and square too, and all the getting is a thousand lines - I trimmish's focus at that!"

Mr. Koenigswinter, the idea is a disused section of the report of November 1981 of joint committees of British and Irish officials established by an earlier prime ministerial

we may expect the dialogue, with variations appropriate to the Grange Hill idiom, if today's plan for the future of total punishment is enacted. Idea have a primitive but cilious sense of what is fair unfair. Two punishments for same misdeed will not seem especially if one consists of apenience and the other of ical pain. Punishment seen unfair breeds mistrust of the am, not respect.

It is easy to appreciate the verment's dilemma. Eight-months ago the European art of Human Rights found inst it in a case brought by nish parents who objected to

the use of the lawse on their children. To implement that decision (which was concerned with parents' rights, not children's) only three courses were possible: to abandon corporal punishment in state schools; to make sure that parents everywhere were in reach of a state school where corporal punishment was banned; or to allow parents to opt out individually in schools that used the cane.

Britain is now the only country in Europe to sanction the use of the cane in its state schools. There is no compelling evidence that our children are naughtier than theirs. But many, perhaps most, parents and teachers still approve of the cane as a last resort punishment. The Government was therefore unwilling to ban it; and ensuring that all parents could find a school where it was not used was thought to be impossible costly. So the Government fell back on parental discretion - a solution which the Scottish Lord Advocate rejected when putting the Government's case to the Court, on the excellent grounds that it was a fundamental principle that children in a school should be equally treated.

One other course was possible in theory - prevarication. States signing the European Conven-

tion on Human Rights undertake to abide by the Court's decisions in cases where they are parties. But the Court has no means of enforcing its decisions, and the sanction of expulsion from the Council of Europe (applied in the 1960s in the case of Greece) is in this context impracticable. Only last week the Government made a mockery of a ruling of the other European Court in respect of EEC requirements on equal pay for women, when an Order which made only a token gesture towards implementation was moved by a junior minister under instructions to make plain by his demeanour the Government's contempt for this aspect of Britain's treaty obligations.

It is to Sir Keith Joseph's credit that he has taken no such ignominious course. The steady flow of similar cases heading towards the Court would have made the attempt most embarrassing to sustain. The plan proposed is unsatisfactory to all parties though it is brought forward in good faith as a workable solution. The alternative is to ensure at the earliest practicable time, that parents have within range a school that does not use corporal punishment. In areas where there is only one school, it will have to be that one.

COLOMBO'S CRISIS

news from Sri Lanka this ek has recalled the horrifying cas leading up to the divi of India thirty-six years ago. e Hindu-Muslim-Sikh masses of that time are reflected in bloodshed, arson, looting at has sent thousands of yent Tamils running for ty wherever they can find it. ey are, it must be emphasized, minority community whose stus as citizens of Sri Lanka ould be unquestionable. happily, ever since Sri Lanka ame independent in 1948, the street of Sinhalese nationalism s turned with envious anger this community that played a t in Sri Lanka's political and essional life under British e out of proportion to its mbers.

The most recent events have ealed a culpable bias on the t of the forces of order. Early ports of rioting in Colombo fore censorship was imposed eed that the police were slow intervene. Reports of action y naval units in Trincomalee d some recent army actions e suggested that reprisals e their aim, more likely to imulate than to pacify. Worse an this, evidence of official inahalese hostility to the Tamils as been the government's aiture to respond to the palpable ension aroused two months ago hea municipal and parliamenta y-by-elections were held. The campaign was said to be more e civil war than an election. Since then violence has followed with action and reprisal until the incident last week when thirteen soldiers were killed in an ambush by Tamil terrorists. The government should have been better prepared than they seem

to have been for what has happened all over the country during the past week.

Needless to say, if one looks back over the history of the last thirty-five years there is blame to be put on both sides in the struggle over the rights and status of the Tamil community. Only in the last few years have events brought on a crisis of which the outcome can only be tragic unless national sentiment can be pulled together to prevent it. On the one hand the Tamil United Liberation Front, now the main representative Tamil body, has been insistent in its demand for a separate Tamil state in the north of the island - Eelam - a demand which in the eyes of many Sinhalese has given new force to the long-standing conflict. To this has been added on the Tamil side the emergence of the terrorist youth group - Tamil Tigers - disappointed by the response to peaceful agitation. Already they have a record of murders of police, attacks on soldiers and an unyielding attitude of belligerence that has cowed some of the moderates in the Tamil parliamentary party.

This sharpening of the issue and of the line-up of forces has taken a different and unforeseen form in Sinhalese political life. In 1977 Mrs Bandaranaike's Sri Lanka Freedom Party lost heavily in the election that returned the right-wing United National Party led by Mr J R Jayewardene. Since then the SLFP has been further torn by a family split. With other opposition parties fading into small pockets, the leading, because numerically strongest, opposition party has

been TULF. Thus the UNP, always the home of the strongest anti-Tamil feeling, has been the more uninhibitedly outspoken, thanks to its dominance in parliament. In October, under the terms of his own revision of the constitution, Mr Jayewardene stood for election as president and was handsomely returned. Two months later he called a referendum on his proposal to extend the life of the present parliament, and here again he collected his solid vote excepting only the total opposition of the Tamil electorate.

Unfortunately Mr Jayewardene's national popularity by no means extends to his party. He was aware of this at last year's election and he has since culled some of his less appealing supporters, but not enough to erase a strongly anti-Tamil flavour. The result is that the Tamil problem is not subject to sufficient opposition scrutiny in parliament. After last year's riots Mr Jayewardene saw the danger he faced as a politically dominant but lone leader of an unpopular party faced by increasing Tamil violence and increasing anti-Tamil fury. He then said that if he could not be proud of his party it would be prouder for him to retire from the leadership and make way for those who believed, as he put it, that the burning of innocent people and property was a way to solve the problems that faced Sri Lanka's multi-racial, multi-religious, multi-caste society. Can he now, aged 77, lead Sri Lanka away from the path of growing communal violence that threatens it? It is hard to see any other political leader who could.

Reflections on a 70th birthday

From Sir Ian Gilmore, MP for Chesham and Amersham (Conservative)

Sir, In your article celebrating Mr Begin's birthday (*The Times*, July 23) you say that "the view from Jerusalem is now incomparably more healthy than it was when he became Prime Minister six years ago". And that "All in all Mr Begin at 70 has cause for satisfaction".

Let us look at his causes for satisfaction and the way in which the view from Jerusalem has been improved. In March, 1978, shortly after his becoming Prime Minister, Mr Begin sent the Israeli Army into Southern Lebanon and, during a short campaign which achieved nothing, up to 2,000 Lebanese and Palestinian civilians were killed.

In July, 1981, he ordered his air force to bomb Beirut and another 300 civilians lost their lives. Last year he invaded Lebanon yet again in an operation that resulted in the destruction of much of Tyre, Sidon and Beirut, the massacre of hundreds of Palestinian refugees at Sabra and Chatila, and a casualty list estimated at more than 20,000 dead and 30,000 wounded, 90 per cent of whom were civilians.

This wholly unjustified and unnecessary war has cost the lives of more than 500 Israeli soldiers and brought Mr Begin considerable criticism from his fellow countrymen. Mr Shlomo Argov, the former Ambassador in London, has said that "only charlatans can say that the war was worthwhile".

Another cause of satisfaction for Mr Begin is, no doubt, his highly oppressive occupation of the West Bank and Gaza, his grabbing of thousands of acres of Arab land, and the brutal treatment of the Palestinian population (amply documented by the Israeli press and your Jerusalem Correspondent).

Those who believe that Israel's destiny lies in aggression and continued expansion will doubtless think that Mr Begin's sabotage of the Camp David Agreement and his immediate rejection of last year's Reagan Plan have made Israel's position "incomparably healthier" than would a willingness to come to terms with the Palestinians.

That such an article as "Mr Begin's birthday" can appear in *The Times* instead of a Zionist newspaper in New York clearly gives that gentleman further cause for satisfaction. The Arab world, as you rightly say, is in disarray and Israel is overwhelmingly the preponderant military power. Your suggestion that "the world should stand back a little and let raw facts do their work on local minds" is in these circumstances merely a discreditable formula for an unconditional surrender by the isolated and defenceless Palestinians.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
IAN GILMORE,
House of Commons.
July 26.

Conservation cuts

From Mrs Sheila Chapman

Sir, Attention has been drawn (Martin Caroe, June 27) to the apparent lack of interest manifested by the Crafts Council in its highly successful conservation sponsorship. This is still a disaster. Expert and well trained conservators are still in short supply and when trained almost invariably find satisfactory employment.

The National Association of Decorative and Fine Arts Societies (NADFAS), a large voluntary body which provides assistance with many projects through its voluntary conservation corps, depend on teaching by experts to enable them to do useful primary jobs in houses and churches. Their adviser in library conservation was trained with the aid of the Crafts Council and without his advice they would be at a loss for careful scientific guidance. The tasks for which the national museums are responsible are already so vast that there is little time for assistance to the willing volunteer, so that continued support from the Crafts Council is essential.

NADFAS deplores the change of policy which eliminates the support for conservation training.

Yours etc,
SHEILA CHAPMAN, Chairman,
The National Association of Decorative & Fine Arts Societies,
32 Ebury Street, SW1.
July 11.

No economic upturn

From Professor F. H. Hahn, FBA

Sir, Suppose 364 doctors stated that there is "no basis in medical theory or supporting evidence" that a man with an infection will be cured by the administration of toad's liver. Suppose, none the less, that the man is given toad's liver and shows signs of recovery. Mr Congdon (July 14) wants us to conclude that the doctors were wrong. This is slightly unfair since Mr Congdon provides a "theory" of how toad's liver may do good to the patient.

He argues that the recovery (in the economy) which he detects is due to the buoyancy of the mortgage business, which he ascribes to lower nominal interest rates. The theory which he develops is entirely Keynesian: the recovery is coming about through increased consumer demand and by the activation of liquid assets.

He does not predict that this may again increase prices, lower the exchange rate or cause balance of

Social importance of Pill ruling

From Lord Devlin

Sir, The case of *Gillick v West Norfolk Health Authority*, on which you have just written an illuminating editorial (July 27) may well be socially the most important to come before the courts in this decade.

It is universally agreed that the upbringing of a child up to a certain age, in this case 16, must be subject to control. In the nature of things this must be either parental or state control. I think it to be the general belief that except in cases where parental control has clearly broken down, or where Parliament has clearly provided to the contrary, it is parental control.

This, although the law has not formally declared it as such, is a matter of public policy. At a time when courts of law were exceptionally timid someone arbitrarily said that the heads of public policy at common law must be taken to have been settled for ever somewhere about the turn of the century.

Lord Radcliffe, in my opinion the greatest lawyer of his generation, would not accept that. In a lecture on "The law and its compass" he described the law on public policy as meaning "that there are some things the law will not stand for" and as "expressing those inner convictions that sustain the system itself".

He wrote: "We all feel that there are relationships arising out of human institutions which deserve special protection from outside invasion or even voluntary relinquishment"; and he instanced first "marital and parental relationships".

I hope that in this case, if it goes further, or in one to come, the argument will not be restricted to speculation as to whether or not a crime may be committed or a trespass to the person. I hope also that the common law will be found still capable of giving an answer to the question of whether it is the parent or the health authority who is to decide whether or not a child under 16 is to be provided with the means of sexual promiscuity.

Yours etc,
DEVLIN,
West Wick House,
Pewsey, Wiltshire.

From Dr E. S. B. Wilson

Sir, The recent attempt to obtain an injunction on doctors prescribing

Manpower reductions

From the Director General of the Confederation of British Industry

Sir, Before it becomes folklore that the CBI is calling for 360,000 sackings in the public sector, may I be allowed to state what the CBI did say and why? This may be helpful to the Leader of the Opposition, Mr Foot, and one of the candidates for the deputy leadership, Mrs Duwoody, among others.

The CBI Council restated (on Wednesday, July 20) targets for manpower reductions in the Civil Service, the local authorities and National Health Service. The CBI first published the same figures - which were in line with the Government's published estimates - in its Working Party Report on Government Expenditure in 1981.

They indicate the scale of efficiency improvements which the CBI believes to be achievable. We have shown this can be done over a four-year period without redundancies. We believe our aim can be achieved by natural wastage and only filling one vacancy in every two.

The scale of the cuts in manpower necessary to get spending down depends on how successfully the Government controls spending else-

Dadd painting

From Mr Laurence N. Mann

Sir, I read with little surprise the letter (July 18) in connection with the proposed export of the Dadd painting "Contradiction. Oberon and Titania" by the Archivist of the Bethlem Royal Hospital and others.

It would not be unreasonable to say that whenever a work of art is threatened with sale to a foreigner, and export from this country, there is a chorus of voices acclaiming the merits of the painting (which in many cases has been gathering dust for a century or two), and bewailing the denuding of the nation of these precious canvasses.

In this case, these worthy correspondents have suggested that the public raise just over half a million pounds to prevent the picture from falling into the hands of whatsoever barbarian has acquired it.

Would it be out of place to criticise this insular approach to the preservation of art treasures? The

payment problems. But then suppose the Government gave everyone a gift of newly printed money, would not demand increase as well? No, say the monetarists, because everyone seeing the higher money stock will expect a rise in prices and interest rates and so this will in fact happen, and nothing "real" will be changed.

If this is true (and it might be) it is almost entirely due to the effect monetarists and City pundits have had on people's expectations. For if people held "Keynesian" expectations "Mr Congdon's multiplier analysis would apply to this case also. As incomes rose the higher money stock would be willingly held at the old interest rate on immaculate quantity equation grounds.

So, since Mr Congdon turns out to be a Keynesian in locating the causes of recession in insufficient demand, he should also be able to work out the Keynesian doctrine of "inbuilt stabilisers". The latter have always included a lower interest rate as output and demand fell. But included also are declining tax receipts and the likely contracyclical behaviour of real wages.

The 364 did not argue that Mrs Thatcher's policies would lead to a steady fall in GNP for ever - even

contraceptives to girls under 16 without parental consent appears to me to be based on a totally false assumption. Families are held together by love, not the law. Parental love must embrace respect for the individuality and independence of the child.

Children are not possessions, neither are they juvenile expressions of their parents. They learn by example not exhortation. When an adolescent girl is involved in a sexual relationship which she wishes to conceal from her mother, the family unit is already showing signs of breakdown. Trust is no longer there.

The doctor is merely trying to protect the girl from the possible harmful effects of that breakdown. In my experience confrontation between the girl and her parents, when total compliance with their views is demanded, only results in sullen resentment, deceit and worsening of the family relationship.

Parents who temper their shock and dismay with understanding are usually surprised to discover their daughters are not nearly such abandoned young hussies as they fear. Frequently with time and patience, the girls and their families come to realise that these early adolescent adventures are a rather extreme form of teenage rebellion which is left behind with growing maturity, but this happy outcome is only likely if the relationships within the family have not been broken beyond repair.

Yours faithfully,
ELIZABETH S. B. WILSON,
11 Westbourne Gardens,
Glasgow.

From Dr F. M. Ulyatt

Sir, Your balanced leader, "Parents and the Pill" (July 27) might be taken to imply that the prescription of a contraceptive pill would reduce the risk of a young girl contracting venereal disease. This is unfortunately not the case. Unwanted pregnancies might be avoided, but the possibility of promiscuity would greatly add to the risk of infection.

Yours etc,
FRANCES MARGARET ULYATT,
8 Cambridge Road,
Battersea, SW11.
July 27.

where and the amount of growth in the economy. The target is to get overall Government spending down.

We fear that unless the share of Government spending is reduced then the business base of the economy, which has had to accept painful cutbacks, will not be able to continue carrying the overheads. We do not believe our proposals will cause unemployment. Indeed, if action is not taken to hold down the share of Government spending then higher interest rates and taxes will damage the private sector's ability to employ people and would push up unemployment.

If resources can be switched from wages to capital projects like roads, bridges and much needed sewers, the take-up in the construction industry would be rapid and beneficial to the economy as a whole.

The CBI believes there should be a wider public debate on these matters and does not think this is assisted by the whipping up of emotions, particularly since the general election is over.

Yours sincerely,
TERENCE BECKETT,
Director General,
Confederation of British Industry,
Centre Point,
103 New Oxford Street, WC1.

world is now a smaller place than at any time before; a picture in a private gallery in England is no less or more accessible to the public than that picture in New York, or Paris, or even California. Our art heritage, a combination of native talent and wise purchases from abroad, was acquired at a time when this country was able to wield a disproportionate degree of purchasing power in comparison to its population.

Now that we are an average nation, perhaps we should recognise that the open market forces in the art world should not be restrained, with the result that we are lumbered with pictures which cannot be shown to the public through lack of space, and the rest of the world is deprived of the opportunity of enjoying the fruits of the labours of such as Richard Dadd.

Yours faithfully,
LAURENCE MANN,
31 Braemar Avenue,
Purly Oaks,
Sanderstead,
Surrey.

she (and her advisers) may find this difficult to engineer. What they said was that there were no reasons to suppose that her policies would bring about a level of activity which would make reasonably full use of the country's resources, including labour. On this Mr Congdon is silent. Not so those who have been predicting the medium-term future: they are all very pessimistic.

There is a good deal more to say. But I conclude with the observation that it is a central doctrine of the "new macro-economics" that no systematic monetary policy can have any lasting real effects on the economy. It was Friedman who was amongst the first to argue that the long-run Phillips curve is vertical. Even in the short run it is argued by the monetarists that systematic monetary policy can only be effective if some prices and wages are "sticky" but such stickiness is considered to be short-lived.

These economists are to Mrs Thatcher what Marx is to Marxian economists. She has not understood them. Mr Congdon's understanding of either side of the argument seems very insecure.

Yours faithfully,
FRANK HAHN,
16 Adams Road, Cambridge.

All British Gas and profits

From Lady Burton of Coventry

Sir, It really is very difficult for the ordinary domestic consumer to comprehend, let alone understand, British Gas has doubled its profits to £665m and I am told that that more and more customers are finding it difficult to pay their bills. Apparently the series of price rises has been so profitable to British Gas that, in addition to the £665m profit the board has paid a levy of £470m to the Government. Indeed, as stated in the article by Jonathan Davis in today's *Times* (July 27) the profits of the Gas Board "were greater than those of ICI, Beecham and Marks & Spencer combined."

Sir, that sounds excellent but what about us, the ordinary domestic consumer? Surely we merit some reduction in price. Those who are having difficulty in paying their bills, those who manage with effort and sacrifice elsewhere, to do so are going to look askance at a profit that has doubled and to which we have all had to contribute when we read (again from Jonathan Davis) "British Gas is understood, however, to be working on the basis of a price increase in October in line with the rate of inflation. This would be between 4 and 5 per cent."

Oh no! This is just not good enough. Are we to pay more and more however big the profits? To a non-financial expert, but domestic consumer, this seems to be the economics of the madhouse and I think that we should protest.

Yours faithfully,
BURTON OF COVENTRY,
House of Lords.

Jobs for doctors

From Mr R. T. J. Holt-Allen and Mrs J. Barnes

Sir, Recent reports have suggested that some 2,000 doctors are unemployed. This hospital, in common with many others, has advertised short, and longer-term non-consultant locum appointments. Virtually no applications have been forthcoming for the posts in many of the hospitals.

Is medical unemployment a myth, put forward to exert pressure on a government, or are doctors, rightly or wrongly, being selective in the type of post for which they wish to apply? Certainly, there is no shortage of good applicants for established positions, but what happens to the unsuccessful candidates?

Yours etc,
R. T. J. HOLT-ALLEN,
Consultant Surgeon,
J. BARNES, Medical Staffing Officer,
East Birmingham Hospital,
Bordesley Green East,
Birmingham.

Fine arts cutbacks

From Mr G. Grainge

Sir, I am grateful to Mr John Brine and his distinguished co-signatories for their support (July 23) for the Fine Art Department at Ravensbourne College of Art and Design. I must, however, offer some comment.

Firstly, it has been Bromley Council's practice over the years to support Government policy (whatever the government in power), in particular in financial policy. The 10 per cent reduction exercise being conducted by the national advisory body is, however, at this stage an investigation only. Secondly, Bromley Education Committee have consistently made clear their view that reductions in expenditure of the order of 10 per cent are neither necessary nor desirable in the case of colleges in Bromley.

Thirdly, Ravensbourne College of Art and Design, as a matter of deliberate policy, has, over a period of some eight years, become progressively more cost-effective and can now claim to be as cost-effective as any comparable institution in the country.

Fourthly, any response to suggested reductions in expenditure of the order suggested by the national advisory body can only, in the case of Ravensbourne College, be at the cost of course provision. It is simply not possible to make reductions of the order suggested without affecting the quality of provision of what are degree courses to an unacceptable extent.

The committee therefore had the agonising decision of indicating a preference between courses and specifically between the communications engineering course, which is unique and has an important role to play in an increasingly technological society, and fine art, which it is accepted has a particular place in colleges of art and design but is available in other colleges within the London area.

After careful consideration, detailed discussion and a thoughtful debate the committee decided that should the Secretary of State in the event require a 10 per cent reduction in expenditure at Ravensbourne College of Art and Design, then it would be prepared to meet that reduction by closing the fine art degree course. It was not a decision sought by the committee and it was not one they found easy to take. It was agonising and by no means unanimous.

Yours faithfully,
G. GRAINGE,
Director of Education,
London Borough of Bromley,
The Town Hall, Widmore Road,
Bromley, Kent.

Flagging hopes

From Mr John Penman

Sir, Could not the Union Jack at the May mast plant (report, July 27) be flown at half-mast, in mourning for sanity?

Yours faithfully,
JOHN PENMAN,
Forest View,
Upper Chute,
Andover, Hampshire.

Investment and Finance

City Editor
Anthony Hilton

THE TIMES

City Office
200 Gray's Inn Road
London WC1X 8EZ
Telephone 01-837 1234

STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index: 721.4 up 2.4
FT 100: 79.16 down 0.20
FT All Share: 451.21 up 0.03
Bargains: 19,561
Datastream USM Leaders
Index: 96.8 down 0.2
New York: Dow Jones
Average: 1,226.80 down 3.61
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones
Index: 9,122.07 up 49.70
Hong Kong: Hang Seng
Index: 1074.29 down 16.36
Amsterdam: 149.7 down 1.1
Sydney: AO Index: 675.9
down 2.5
Frankfurt: Commerzbank
Index: 976.90 down 1.8
Brussels: General Index
133.50 up 0.79
Paris: CAC Index: 130 down 0.9
Zurich: SKA General: 291.9
no change

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE
Sterling \$1.5250 down 30pts
Index 85.3 unchanged
DM 4.0150 up 0.0075
FF 12.0450 up 0.0125
Yen 367.50 down 0.25
Dollar
Index 126.9 up 0.1
DM 2.6285

NEW YORK LATEST
Sterling \$1.5270
INTERNATIONAL
ECU 20.56847
SDR 20.692771

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Base rates 9 1/8
Finance houses base rate 10 1/8
Discount market loans week
fixed 9 1/8-9 3/8 month interbank
9 1/8 to 9 1/8
Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 10-10 1/8
3 month DM 5 1/2 to 5 3/4
3 month FF 13 1/4-13 1/2
US rates:
Bank prime rate 10.50
Fed funds 8 1/8
Treasury long bond 8 3/4-8 7/8
ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling
Export Finance Scheme IV
Average reference rate for
interest period June 2 to July 5,
1983 inclusive: 9.878 per cent.

GOLD

London fixed (per ounce): am
\$266 \$425.50
close \$425.35 (\$278.75) down
\$1.90
New York latest \$420.50
Krugman's (am): \$437.50
-439 (\$288.50-287.50)
Sovereigns (new): \$100-101
(\$65.50-66.25)
Excludes VAT.

TODAY

Interests: Lex Service, Lloyds
Bank.
Finals: Cray Elec, Dyson J. and J.
Forminster, Howard and Wyndham,
Neepsend, Norton, Sommerville
Wm., Stavert Zigomala, Wagon
Inds, Watshams.

ANNUAL MEETINGS

Barabara Tea Holdings, Finley
House, West Nile Street, Glasgow
(9.30); BPI Industries, Portman
Inter-Continental Hotel, W1 (noon);
Brown & Jackson, Crest Hotel,
Preston, Lancs (noon); Dornie
Surgical, Imperial Hotel, WC1
(8.00); Electronic Rentals
Group, Howard Hotel, Temple
Place, Strand, WC2 (noon); James
Finlay, West Nile Street, Glasgow
(noon); Garland-Lilly, Indus-
tries, Great Northern Hotel, W1
(11.30); Plessey Company, Milbank
Tower, SW1 (noon); Portsmouth & Sunderland
Newspapers, News Centre,
Hilsea, Portsmouth (12.30); Tesco
Stores (Midlands), Savoy Hotel,
WC2 (noon); Town & City
Properties, Institute of Directors,
SW1 (11.00); Wedgewood, Wedg-
wood House, 54 Wignor Street,
W1 (noon); Jones Woodhead &
Sons, Parkway Hotel, Otley Road,
Leeds (2.30).

NOTEBOOK

The Stock Exchange's role as
capital-raiser for industry is boom-
ing. Until now the cash flow of city
institutions has been more than
sufficient to cope without putting
downward pressure on share
prices, but government sales could
prove the last straw unless the
delights of overseas investment
wane.

A tea estate company turned
supermarket operator is giving the
big chain a run for their money in
the West Country. Page 17

● America's Securities and
Exchange Commission voted to
defer indefinitely a decision on
whether to adopt a contro-
versial rule requiring brokers
and specialists to publicize their
customers' orders in certain
stocks before trading from their
own accounts with the cus-
tomers.

● Fires in Britain last month
cost an estimated £194.3m, the
British Insurance Association
announced yesterday.

● The unusually high figure was
due to an uninsured fire at an
Army ordnance depot in the
Midlands which cost an esti-
mated £165m.

Shares up 18p as dividend is raised

ICI doubles profits to £298m
after chemical sales rise 15%

By Michael Frost

Currency gains and a strong
increase in chemical sales
helped Imperial Chemical In-
dustries, Britain's biggest manu-
facturing company, to double
interim pretax profits to £298m,
more than it made in the whole
of 1982.

The stock market was grati-
fied by a 1p rise in the net
dividend to 10p, so the shares
rose by 18p to close at 556p.

While total sales of £4,099m
were 12 per cent higher than in
the first six months of last year,
group chemical sales of
£3,705m went up by 15 per
cent.

Oil, by contrast, brought in
£394m of sales, compared with
£428m, largely because of lower
prices.

Mr Alan Clements, the
company's finance director,
said that the overall improve-
ment in chemicals owed much
to higher sales volumes,
especially in North America,
and to ICI's long programme of
reorganization and switching
into higher margin products.

Costs rose by £50m to about
£1,050m.

The workforce is still being
reduced in Britain, and is now
below the 67,000 average for
1982.

Volume accounted for about
8 per cent of the higher
chemical sales, the remaining 7
per cent coming from currency
gains.

But Mr Clements said that
most of this gain was against the
dollar and the Deutsche mark in
the first quarter, when ICI's
pretax profits also doubled to
£128m.

Since then, sterling has de-
preciated against the Deutsche
mark.

Profits, however, followed
fairly closely the trend iden-
tified in the opening three
months of 1983, except that the
total pretax profit of £170m
indicated a faster rate of
increase than some City ana-
lysts had expected.

Overall, chemical sales for
the second quarter were
£1,904m, to which agricultural



Harvey-Jones: turning ICI into a more international business

chemicals and pharmaceuticals
were the biggest contributors.
Crop protection products
benefited from the spring
planting season and tend to be
lower in the third quarter.

Nolvadex, a palliative for
some kinds of breast cancer,
and Mylanta, an antacid, are
selling well in the United States.

Fibres and organic chemicals,
previously a troubled area,
more or less broke even.

But petrochemicals and plas-
tics, suffering from severe
worldwide overcapacity and
consequent low prices, lost
about £10m in the quarter,
about the same as in the
preceding three months.

Trading profits from oil,
however, fell during the quarter
by £1m to £23m, after ICI paid
petroleum revenue tax of £37m.

The full tax charge for the six
months, excluding oil taxes
which are taken directly into
profits above the line, was
£102m, more than twice the
amount levied in the first half
of 1982.

One important aspect re-
vealed by the latest figures is
how under the chairmanship of
Mr John Harvey-Jones, ICI is
becoming more international.

In the first quarter, no less
than £2,628m of all chemical
sales were overseas.

Chemical exports from Bri-
tan came to £883m. The
comparable 1982 statistics were
£2,216m and £748m.

North America, despite the
Canadian recession, has proved
the most buoyant market of
late, although European sales
have also been picking up,
especially in Germany, Scandi-
navia and Holland.

Australia remains a relatively
dull market.

City Editor's Comment

In the shadows with
black economy

By its very nature the
black or hidden economy is
almost impossible to mea-
sure. We all have tales to
tell of people we know or
suspect are 'on the fiddle'—
but how significant this is
in national economic terms
is hard to judge.

The latest attempt to
measure the black economy
comes up with some start-
ling results. Mr Kent
Matthews of Liverpool
University, writing in the
right-wing *Journal of Econo-
mic Affairs*, suggests that
it accounts for some 16 per
cent of national income and
that, of the 3.1 million
people officially counted as
out of work, nearly 1.3
million are in fact busily
occupied.

Much of the apparent
growth in unemployment
since the mid-1970s
"represents a monumental
statistical illusion", Mr
Matthews claims. He puts
the true level of unemploy-
ment this year at about 1.8
million.

These estimates do not
square at all with those of
the Inland Revenue, which
puts the size of the black
economy at 6 to 8 per cent
of national income, almost
entirely accounted for by
the understatement of in-
come by the self-employed
and by moonlighting by
people with full-time jobs.

And they lack an in-
herent plausibility. Mr
Matthews' calculations
suggest that the black
economy is now worth
roughly £40,000m a year—
which implies that every
household in the land is
buying black services to the
value of £1,500.

Most of this hidden
income should be picked up
in official spending figures—
which tend to be more
accurate than those on
incomes. But as though
there is a gap between
spending and incomes in
the national accounts, it is
nothing like the sixth of
total income Mr Matthews
proposes.

Nor have repeated drives
by social security sleuths
succeeded in uncovering
more than a minuscule

number of people fraudu-
lently claiming benefits.

If more than a third of
the unemployed were on the
fiddle, as implied, such a
scandal would surely be
hard to conceal.

Cooperation beats
cooperatives

The trade union move-
ment has always been in
favour of cooperative own-
ership. But experimental
industrial cooperatives in
the shoe industry, in motor-
cycle making and in wash-
ing-machine manufacture
in Merseyside and hi-fi
production in Ulster have
failed.

Worker enthusiasm was
not to blame but the lack of
management expertise in
the cooperatives, which led
to a swift demise of most of
these ventures.

By contrast, the manage-
ment buy-out of the
National Freight Coopera-
tion 18 months ago has
been so successful that it
has been undoubtedly led
the Government to take
the view that the same formula
should be applied to other
sectors of publicly-owned
industry.

The workers at the NFC
have had a second chance
to buy shares in the same
company. Over half, 13,000
out of 24,000, are now
shareholders in the com-
pany. Most are already
able to point to profits as
well as being employed by a
company with increased job
security.

Those workers who fol-
lowed the advice of their
union, the Transport and
General Workers' Union,
and did not buy shares in
NFC are now in a minority
in what is becoming one of
the country's most united
companies.

As the Government can
learn from the NFC man-
agement in how privatisa-
tion can be handled, so the
trade unions should realize
that cooperation is more
profitable than cooperat-
ives.

Institutions rush for
Mercantile shares

By Our Banking Correspondent

City institutions yesterday
snapped up £51m worth of
shares in Mercantile House,
the fast-growing money broker
and financial services group,
which reported a sharp rise in profits
this week.

SG Warburg placed 7 million
shares in the market at 72 1/2p
each on behalf of Globe
Investment Trust, Electra In-
vestment Trust and Odyssey
Partners. They acquired their
shares in Mercantile last year
when it took over the New York
brokerage house Oppenheimer
and have made a big profit on
their investment.

Globe has sold 3.55 million
of the 5 million shares it
acquired a year ago at 74 each
when it helped to finance the
Oppenheimer takeover. Includ-
ing the £20m of 7.7 per cent
convertible redeemable pref-
erence shares which it provided at
the same time, it still has an
effective 15.6 per cent stake in
Mercantile.

Odyssey, formerly the private
investment partnership which
owned 80 per cent of Oppen-
heimer, and Electra both took
Mercantile shares in part
exchange for their stakes in

Oppenheimer at the time of the
Mercantile takeover.

Between them they have sold
3.45 million shares, but still
own below 5 per cent of them.

Globe and Electra said
yesterday they would not sell
any more shares in Mercantile
for at least two years except in
exceptional circumstances.

Cazenove and Laing &
Cruickshank were brokers to
yesterday's placing which ap-
pears to have gone well.

The placing was at a discount
of about a tenth to the overnight
price of 81 1/2p and Mercantile's
shares slipped at one point to
about 79p, before closing at
81 1/2p.

This week Mercantile re-
ported a rise in pretax profits
from £14.4m pretax to £4.7m
for the year to April 30 and
declared a 15p net final
dividend.

Mr Michael Stoddart, a
Globe director and a director of
Mercantile said the investment
trusts were reducing their stakes
because they represented a big
slice of their assets, but Globe
and Electra had no other big
deals in the offing.

New power
chief seeks
private cash

By Jonathan Davis, Energy Correspondent

The new chairman of the
Electricity Council has been
given a mandate by the
Government to investigate
ways of introducing more
private capital into the elec-
tricity supply industry.

Mr Philip Jones, a former
deputy secretary at the Depart-
ment of Energy, took over as
chairman in April. The council
is the top tier of the electricity
industry, with a supervisory
role over the 12 area boards and
the Central Electricity Generat-
ing Board.

The second of the ten
personal objectives he has
agreed with Mr Peter Walker,
the Energy Secretary, requires
him specifically to "increase the
scope for competition in elec-
tricity supply", echoing a
similar objective agreed with Sir
Walter Marshall, the CEBG
chairman.

Mr Jones has been told to
review prospects for the in-
jection of private risk capital into
areas of the industry's activities
and make recommendations
after consulting local area
boards.

He is also being asked to take
a special interest in ensuring
that private generators of
electricity are able to take full
advantage of this year's Energy
Act, which lifted the previous
statutory ban on companies
generating electricity as a main
business.

This commitment underlines
the Conservative Party's elec-
tion promise to introduce
further privatization into the
electricity industry.

Only one or two companies
have shown interest in taking
advantage of the Energy Act's
provisions for private gen-
eration, but Department of
Energy officials point out that
the Act is only a few weeks old.
● The National Coal Board is
considering selling its 60 per
cent interest in J. H. Sankey, its
loss-making solid fuel and
builders' merchants business.

Regan bid to settle
IMF quota row

By Peter Wilson-Smith, Banking Correspondent

Urgent attempts were being
made in Washington yesterday
to find a compromise formula
to ensure approval for the
United States contribution to the
International Monetary
Fund.

Mr Donald Regan, the
Treasury Secretary, was locked
in meetings aimed at finding a
compromise which would meet
approval from the House of
Representatives.

Washington sources said this
was likely to include further
restrictions on international
lending by American com-
mercial banks as a way of appeas-
ing hawkish elements in the House.

The US is due to make an
\$8.4bn contribution to the
IMF's next quota rise. But
despite extensive lobbying by
the Reagan Administration, the
proposal has run into tough
opposition in Congress.

Earlier yesterday Mr Thomas
"Tip" O'Neill, the Speaker of
the House, said any further
action on the \$8.4bn con-
tribution must wait until Sep-
tember, after the summer
recess, because of lack of
support.

However, the US Treasury

later issued a statement saying
that a compromise formula was
being worked out and Wash-
ington sources said a vote on the
US contribution could be
imminent.

Mr Bernard S. Gorman, the
House Banking Committee
chairman, yesterday proposed
changes to legislation authoriz-
ing the US contribution.

The six changes included
withholding the \$2.61bn US
contribution to the General
Agreement to Borrow (GAB)
and allowing release of the
funds only if the Treasury
Secretary certified they were
needed to "forestall an impair-
ment of the international
monetary system."

Other changes included limit-
ing automatic rescheduling fees
charged by US banks; limiting
further lending by US banks
which had lent excessively to
any one country, defined as
more than the bank's primary
capital.

The House Banking Com-
mittee also proposed requiring
the US director of the IMF to
oppose IMF loans which would
be mainly used to repay
commercial banks which had
lent imprudently.

Rank group
to be run
by outsider

By Graham Searjeant

The long-running attempts by
City institutions to reform the
Rank Organisation took a
further step forward yesterday
when the group announced the
appointment of Mr Michael
Gifford to the new post of group
chief executive.

Mr Gifford, aged 47, has been
group finance director of Cad-
bury Schweppes since 1978 and
spent 15 years on computer
management.

An announcement had been
expected since March, when Mr
Russell Evans, Rank's chair-
man, bowed to pressure from a
committee of institutional
shareholders and announced
that the board was taking steps
to find an outsider to run the
group, which has long disap-
pointed City expectations. Mr
Evans said at that time that the
company was searching for an
"executive chairman" who
would gradually take over Mr
Evans' executive role and that
Mr Harry Smith would retire as
deputy chairman on the new
appointment.

A company spokesman said
yesterday that the board subse-
quently decided that the new
title would reflect more accu-
rately the newcomer's role.

Group pretax profits fell
continuously from £122m in
1978 to £62m last year.

Reshuffle and rights issue at Celltech

By Our Financial Staff

Celltech, the small company
which has pushed Britain to the
front of the biotechnology race,
has seen a big shuffle among its
shareholders and is raising more
than £6m by a rights issue.

The 40 per cent stake held by
British Technology Group is
being reduced to just over 28
per cent and its other four big
shareholders are being joined by
four newcomers.

The first four, the Prudential,
Midland Bank, British &
Commonwealth and Biotechno-

logy Investments, have all
increased their shareholdings.

BTG's shareholding will be
diluted down to 30.7 per cent
anyway because it is not taking
up its rights. But both Celltech
and BTG were keen that their
stake should be reduced further
and 2.6 per cent of its shares
have been sold to Royal Life
Assurance at £1.75 each, the
same as the rights price.

The deal looks good for BTG
which paid only the final 39p
due on each of the £1 shares it

owned last Tuesday. It will raise
£700,000 on the sale, a profit of
£300,000 on its original invest-
ment.

The final payments, in-
creased Celltech's cash resources
by £4.5m.

Together with the rights cash,
Celltech will have cash in the
bank totalling £12.5m. This will
be used to develop its health
care packages, which are to be
licensed for production by drug
companies, and to expand its
two product divisions.

Investors await new Waddington bid

Shares in John Waddington,
the Monopoly game maker,
soared 10p to a new record 26 1/2p
yesterday as the stock market
gauged itself for another twist in
the takeover battle.

Favourite to come forward
with a new offer is British
Printing & Communications
Corporation, controlled by Mr
Robert Maxwell. He has already
made one bid valuing Waddington
at £13m, but this was
topped by Norton Opax, which
prints lottery tickets. Bidding
stands at £15m.

BPC's need to raise its offer
to stay in the game. Both offers
were cleared of any reference to
the Monopolies and Mergers
Commission yesterday.

Norton Opax results for the
year to the end of last March
show pretax profits rising from
£139,000 to £1m on a turnover
up from £6.6m to £10m. The
group is paying a 2.5p dividend
against 2p last time.

● Guernsey's parliament yester-
day approved proposals to
allow offshore funds to be run
entirely from the island without
becoming liable to local income
tax. At present, Guernsey-based
funds have to show they are not
residents and conduct some of
their activities outside the
island to avoid local taxation.

● Xerox in New York reported
a second quarter net profit of
\$153m on revenues of £216
million (£1.4bn), against net of

£161m on revenue of £211
million for the same period last
year.

● Visits abroad by Britons in
May jumped 11 per cent to 1.68
million on annual comparison
while incoming visitors from
overseas were at about last
year's level of one million,
according to the Department of
Trade and Industry.

● The EEC Commission will
allow the Belgian Government
to grant extra aids totalling BR
7.5 bn (£952m) to keep steel
maker Cockerill-Sambre afloat
in exchange for an undertaking
to cut production capacity at
Cockerill by a further 1.4
million tonnes.

Lay members will open up SE Council

Secrets of the City's 'government'

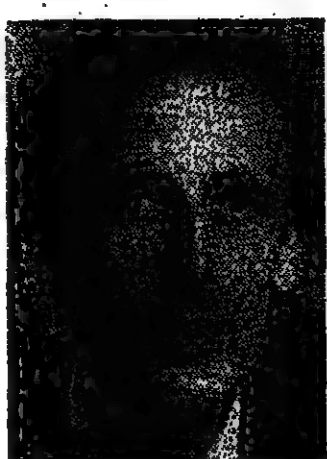
By Jonathan Clare

It is ironic that an act of
Government timing has turned
the spotlight on one of the least
known, but most powerful
financial bodies in the country.

Lay members will soon be
appointed to the Council of the
Stock Exchange (although the
number and method of selec-
tion are yet to be decided), a
move which was first put
forward in the 1980 Wilson
report.

The council body, was set up
10 years ago in the reorganiza-
tion of the Stock Exchange
system in 1973, not only
regulates the rules by which
members abide, but also fights
for the exchange's own interests
and is responsible for the
market itself.

The council has 46 members
who are elected plus one ex
officio member, the Govern-
ment Broker. The regions,
which until 1973 had their own
exchanges, elect 11 of the
members.



Adviser and chairman: Goodison (left) and Althaus

The Government Broker, at
present Mr Nigel Althaus does
not vote on issues but he does
speak and advise. Appointment
to the post of Government
Broker automatically brings two
other appointments: to be
senior partner of the stock-

broking firm of Mullens and
appointment to the council.

One third of the council is
re-elected each year. The council
itself votes to appoint the
chairman and deputy chairman
every year. The present chair-
man is Sir Nicholas Goodison,

of the stockbroking firm Quillier
Goodison.

Anyone who is a member
of the Stock Exchange can stand
for the council election, but
successful candidates tend to be
senior members who have made
a name for themselves.

Theoretically, every firm in
the exchange should have a
partner as a member at some
time. In practice there is a band
of firms which have good track
records of getting their partners
onto the council. This is
because council business takes
up about a quarter of a
member's working life so the
other partners in the firm are
effectively subsidizing him.

All the council's members are
working members of the Ex-
change and meet every two
weeks although satellite com-
mittees meet every week—with
some of the committee mem-
bers meeting every day.

These committees are re-
sponsible for membership and
discipline.

TARGET HOLDINGS LIMITED

Half-Year Results

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS HALF-YEAR TO 30 JUNE

	1983 £m	1982 £m	% Increase
SALES			
New Annual Premiums	8.4	4.5	+87
-pensions	3.4	2.0	
-life assurance	5.0	2.5	
New Single Premiums	13.7	3.6	+280
-pensions	3.9	0.8	
-life assurance	9.8	2.8	
Unit Trust Sales	32.8	8.1	+305
MANAGEMENT EXPENSES excluding commissions	5.9	4.6	+28
GROUP FUNDS UNDER MANAGEMENT	348.0	247.0	+41

Significant Progress

During the first six months of 1983 Target Holdings Limited made significant progress across the broad spread of its activities. The financial highlights above give details of the company's results, and in particular demonstrate Target's determination to maintain strict control of management expenses during a period of rapid expansion. These results are the first fruits of the extensive re-organisation of the company's management structure and marketing strategy.

TARGET HOLDINGS LIMITED

Target Holdings Limited integrates the activities of Target Life Assurance Company Limited and Target Trust Managers Limited.

Target Life offers a complete range of competitive and tax efficient investment, pensions and life assurance products including individual pension arrangements linked to the UK's top performing Managed Pension Fund.

Target Trust Managers offers a wide choice of general and specialist unit trusts for both income and growth - offering funds invested in specific markets and industry sectors. The range of funds has recently been increased by the addition of the Target Managed Currency Fund Limited.

The investment management of Target funds is undertaken by J. Rothschild Investment Management Limited.

TARGET HOLDINGS LIMITED

ultimate holding company RIT and Northern plc.

Target Holdings Limited, 79 Breems Buildings, London, EC4A 1EU. Telephone: 01-831 8244.

Mobil profit up 40% in second quarter

New York (MYT) - The Mobil Corporation increased its earnings in the second quarter by 40.1 per cent, to \$402m (£264m) compared to \$287m in the same period last year.

The gain by the nation's second-largest energy concern reflected lower crude oil prices and better profits on petrol, factors that have helped several oil companies.

The other energy concerns also reported increased profits, with Tenneco showing a gain of under 1 per cent and Phillips Petroleum reporting a 15.8 per cent increase.

Better profits of refined petroleum products is one of the reasons for the improved earnings analysts say. Since March, when the organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries agreed a 15 per cent reduction in its crude oil prices, the price of petrol and some other refined products has risen. Thus, the companies' margins have widened sharply.

Earlier, the Exxon Corporation, the world's largest energy company, reported a 27.2 per cent gain in the second quarter and Standard Oil of California, posted a 40 per cent increase.

Mr Dodge of Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette, said that Mobil's refining and marketing had moved quickly from an unprofitable business to a healthy margin. He estimated that in March, refineries were losing 5 cents to 4 cents a gallon on petrol, but were now making 6 cents a gallon in pretax earnings.

Mobil's chairman, Mr Ramo, said that the company's earnings from domestic exploration and production declined 9 per cent, to \$222m, largely because of falling demand for natural gas.

Sales rise maintained at Habitat

By Our Financial Staff

Sir Terence Conran, chairman of Habitat Mothercare, told the annual meeting yesterday that group sales were still showing about the same percentage increase over last year as indicated in his statement in the report and accounts.

Trade in Britain is maintaining a good momentum and in America, both Mothercare and Conran's are making encouraging progress. Problems in France, however, continue to depress the retail market, the chairman said.

Last week, the company presented a new look for Mothercare. The changes, to be implemented this autumn, are expected to give an added impetus to sales.

Overseas, Conran's has two more outlets in the pipeline. The new teenager clothing project now will be launched this autumn with five pilot shops.

COMPANY NEWS IN BRIEF

David S. Smith (Holdings) Half-year/Year to April 30, 1983 Pretax profit £121,000 (£942,000) Stated earnings 1.8p (5p) Turnover £4,816,000 (£5,785,000) Net final dividend 1p Dividend payable October 3	A. L. Jacobs Half-year to June 30, 1983 Pretax profit £237,000 (£305,000) Turnover £497,000 (£723,000) Net interim dividend 1p (0.7p) Dividend payable October 20
P. H. Industrials 16 months to April 30, 1983 Pretax profit £306,478 (£318,121) Stated earnings 12.2p (11.2p) Turnover £1,718m (£1,583m) Net final dividend 5.5p	River and Mercantile Trust Half year to June 30, 1983 Pretax profit Stated earnings 2.03p (1.89p adjusted) Turnover Net interim dividend 1.4p (1.325p)
T. Jarvis and Sons Year to March 31, 1983 Stated earnings £3,882p (49,853p) Turnover £20,432m (£23,834m) Net final dividend 8.8p	Arlington Motor Holdings Year to March 31, 1983 Pretax profit £1,082,000 (£30,000 loss) Stated earnings 21.3p (4.5p loss) Turnover (£55,935,000) Net final dividend 4p
Energy Finance and General Trust Year to March 31, 1983 Pretax profit £363,000 (£506,000) Stated earnings 1.88p (5.45p) Turnover Net final dividend 0.71p (same) Share price yield Dividend payable	Brassey Year to April 30, 1983 Pretax loss £388,753 (£713,027) Stated loss 4.81p (12.89p) Turnover £16,324m (£23,825m) Net final dividend none
Cardinal Investment Half-year to June 30, 1983 Pretax profit £569,000 (£556,000) Stated earnings 1.87p (1.83p) Net interim dividend 1.3p (same) Dividend payable October 3	Multon Brothers Year to April 30, 1983 Pretax profit £815,000 (£432,000) Stated earnings 4.51p (2.97p) Turnover £11,883,000 Net final dividend 1.5p

Sun powers shares

New York (NYT) - Higher demand for air conditioning has boosted electric utility stocks after a mild winter depressed earnings in the final quarter of last year and the first quarter of this year.

Hotter than normal weather, especially in northern tier states will help earnings to electric utilities in the present quarter, said Mr John Jay Jones of Oppenheimer & Company.

Other analysts have said that recent price improvements in interest rate-sensitive groups like utilities, banks and savings and loan stocks could also mean that the rates will not go much higher.

Indeed, utility issues in the past have sometimes given the go-ahead for the rest of the stock market.

The utility average closed on Tuesday at 132.90, its highest level since it reached 133.02 on March 5, 1969. On Wednesday the utility average finished at 131.98, down 0.98.

But electric utilities cannot claim full credit for this performance. The average consists of 11 electric utilities and four natural gas utilities.

In the latter category, shares of consolidated Natural Gas, Columbia Gas System and Panhandle Eastern Corporation. Traded this week at, or close to, their 52-week highs.

TRADE DEVELOPMENT FINANCIAL SERVICES N.V. CURAÇAO (N.A.)

US\$ 40,000,000 Guaranteed Floating Rate Notes due 1986

In accordance with Provision 5(a) of the Listing Agreement signed by the Company in August 1979, notice is hereby given to Noteholders and Couponholders that the Audited Accounts 1982 of the Company and the Annual Report of its Parent Company, Trade Development Bank Holding S.A., are available for inspection at the offices of the Principal Paying Agent, Citibank, N.A., 111 Wall Street, New York, and of the six Paying Agents.

Amount of the Notes at present outstanding: US\$ 35,000,000.

July 12, 1983

By: Trade Development Financial Services N.V.

PLYSU PLC

Years ended 31st March	1983	1982
Turnover	£20,057,000	£16,974,000
Profits before tax	£2,652,000	£2,057,000
Earnings per share	10.5p	9.8p
Dividends per share	2.5p	2.09p

Capitalisation issue of 1 for 10 again this year and it is planned to maintain dividend on the increased capital.

For a copy of the report and accounts post the coupon below:

To: The Secretary, Plys PLC, 120 Station Road, Woburn Sands, Milton Keynes, Buckinghamshire MK17 8SE.

Please send me a copy of the 1983 Annual Report

Name

Company

Address

U.S. \$20,000,000

IBJ

The Industrial Bank of Japan, Limited
London

Floating Rate London-Dollar Negotiable
Certificates of Deposit due 30th July, 1986

In accordance with the provisions of the Certificates, notice is hereby given that for the six month interest period from 29th July, 1983 to 30th January, 1984 the Certificates will carry an interest rate of 10 1/8% per annum. The relevant interest payment date will be 30th January, 1984.

Credit Suisse First Boston Limited
Agent Bank

The Nottingham Manufacturing Company PLC

INTERIM REPORT FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED 30TH JUNE 1983

Group results (unaudited) for the six months ended 30th June 1983 are as follows:-

	6 months 1983	6 months 1982	Year 1982
Sales	£90,488,000	£85,393,000	£214,372,000
Profit on Trading	£3,895,000	£3,609,000	£15,618,000
Investment Income	2,958,000	2,560,000	5,675,000
Profit before Taxation	£6,853,000	£6,169,000	£21,293,000
Profit after Taxation	£4,797,000	£4,318,000	£15,887,000
Earnings per Share	6.01p	5.53p	20.18p

Note: Taxation has been charged in respect of the first half of 1983 at the estimated rate chargeable for the year.

The Directors have declared an Interim Dividend of 1.35p per share to be paid on 1st December 1983 to shareholders on the register at the close of business on 7th November 1983 (1982 - 1.2p per share).

28th July 1983

This advertisement is issued in compliance with the requirements of the Council of The Stock Exchange.

AARONITE

AARONITE GROUP PLC
(Registered in England under the Companies Act 1948 to 1981)
No. 1736990

Placing

by

Lazard Brothers & Co., Limited
of 1,300,000 Ordinary shares of 25p each at 115p per share

Share capital

Authorised

£1,750,000

in Ordinary Shares of 25p each

Issued and to

be issued fully paid

£1,312,500

Aaronite Group PLC and its subsidiaries are specialist contractors and suppliers of the application services, materials and technology for passive fire protection and insulation to the offshore oil and gas industry and land based petro-chemical plants and to the building and construction industry; the expertise gained therefrom is being extended by the Group to nuclear power installations and to the liquefied petroleum gas industry.

Application has been made to the Council of The Stock Exchange for the grant of permission to deal in the Ordinary shares of Aaronite Group PLC in the Unlisted Securities Market. It is emphasised that no application has been made for these securities to be admitted to listing.

Ordinary shares have been offered to and are available through The Stock Exchange. It is anticipated that dealings will commence on Wednesday, 3rd August, 1983.

Particulars relating to the Group are available in the Extel Statistical Services and copies of the Placing Memorandum may be obtained during normal business hours on any weekday (Saturdays excepted) up to and including 12th August, 1983 from:

Lazard Brothers & Co., Limited
21 Moorfields,
London, EC2P 2HT.

Rowe & Pitman
City-Care House,
39-45 Finsbury Square,
London, EC2A 1JA.

29th July, 1983

Bowring

Results for the six months
ended 30th June, 1983
(Unaudited)

	£ million	1982
Operating Revenue	51.9	45.0
Operating Expenses	(33.2)	(30.7)
Operating Profit	18.7	14.3
Equity in Operating Profit of Associates and Unconsolidated Subsidiaries	5.4	5.1
Other Income/(Expense)	0.2	(0.2)
Profit before tax	24.3	19.2
Provision for tax	(13.2)	(10.3)
Profit after tax	11.1	8.9

- ☐ Operating Revenue is up by 15% over 1982, in part due to the strength of overseas currencies against sterling.
- ☐ Operating Profit has increased by 31%.
- ☐ Profit before tax has risen by 27%.

The above figures have been adjusted to comply with generally accepted accounting practices in the United States and exclude interest income and expense and other items which arise as a consequence of the merger and which are not relevant to operating performance.

Copies of the full announcement may be obtained from the Secretary, C.T. Bowring & Co. Ltd., The Bowring Building, Tower Place, London EC3P 3BP.

A Member of
Marsh & McLennan Companies, Inc.

صكنا من الامال

APPOINTMENTS

Lord Sieff to join Rothschild board

M. Rothschild & Sons, Sieff of Brimpton, chairman of Marks & Spencer, and Bank Cooper are to join the

Unit Group. Mr J. Linderman has been appointed managing director of Unit Distillers. Mr Peter Sieff is to become a director of Yorkshire & Lancashire Investment Trust. Mr J. R. S. Bell is on the board. Mr J. Gill has been appointed director. Mr J. Gill has been appointed director.

Mr J. Gill has been appointed director. Mr J. Gill has been appointed director. Mr J. Gill has been appointed director.

Mr J. Gill has been appointed director. Mr J. Gill has been appointed director. Mr J. Gill has been appointed director.

Mr J. Gill has been appointed director. Mr J. Gill has been appointed director. Mr J. Gill has been appointed director.

Mr J. Gill has been appointed director. Mr J. Gill has been appointed director. Mr J. Gill has been appointed director.

Mr J. Gill has been appointed director. Mr J. Gill has been appointed director. Mr J. Gill has been appointed director.

Mr J. Gill has been appointed director. Mr J. Gill has been appointed director. Mr J. Gill has been appointed director.

Mr J. Gill has been appointed director. Mr J. Gill has been appointed director. Mr J. Gill has been appointed director.

Mr J. Gill has been appointed director. Mr J. Gill has been appointed director. Mr J. Gill has been appointed director.

Mr J. Gill has been appointed director. Mr J. Gill has been appointed director. Mr J. Gill has been appointed director.

Mr J. Gill has been appointed director. Mr J. Gill has been appointed director. Mr J. Gill has been appointed director.

Mr J. Gill has been appointed director. Mr J. Gill has been appointed director. Mr J. Gill has been appointed director.

Mr J. Gill has been appointed director. Mr J. Gill has been appointed director. Mr J. Gill has been appointed director.

Mr J. Gill has been appointed director. Mr J. Gill has been appointed director. Mr J. Gill has been appointed director.

Mr J. Gill has been appointed director. Mr J. Gill has been appointed director. Mr J. Gill has been appointed director.

Mr J. Gill has been appointed director. Mr J. Gill has been appointed director. Mr J. Gill has been appointed director.

Mr J. Gill has been appointed director. Mr J. Gill has been appointed director. Mr J. Gill has been appointed director.

Mr J. Gill has been appointed director. Mr J. Gill has been appointed director. Mr J. Gill has been appointed director.

Mr J. Gill has been appointed director. Mr J. Gill has been appointed director. Mr J. Gill has been appointed director.

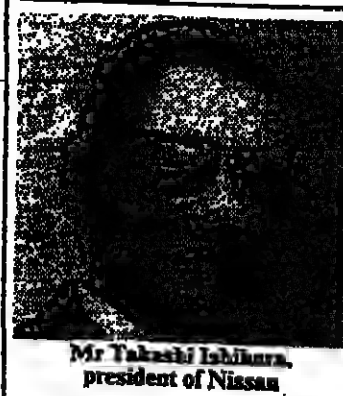
Mr J. Gill has been appointed director. Mr J. Gill has been appointed director. Mr J. Gill has been appointed director.

Mr J. Gill has been appointed director. Mr J. Gill has been appointed director. Mr J. Gill has been appointed director.

Mr J. Gill has been appointed director. Mr J. Gill has been appointed director. Mr J. Gill has been appointed director.

How long-term planning affects production in Britain

Blueprint for growth that keeps Japanese industry in the lead



Mr Takashi Ishihara, president of Nissan

As Nissan continues to agonize over its project to build a car factory in Britain, Professor Geoffrey Bownas explains the successful Japanese industrial cycle that lies at the heart of the decision.

It may be more complex than people think for Japan to meet the demands of competitors to diversify its range of exports. Even the overtures from Europe to persuade Japanese companies to invest for manufacture of assembly in specific product sectors, such as cars, may run counter to the broad industrial strategy guide-lines which dictate Japan's constant industrial renewal.

It was in the early 1970s - the first products of mid-1950s post-war recovery reached maturity - that a product cycle of 12 to 15 years began to emerge as a pattern. This cycle has become increasingly explicit. First, a sector is identified as strategic, as a firming spearhead of Japan's growth. With attention and resources pointed purposefully at the sector, it becomes the arena of feverish and competitive domestic boom. Sometimes (and especially over the two decades from 1955) the have been products from the Ministry of International Trade and Industry and other industrial strategists towards sector rationalization.

Vicious competition between industrial groups such as Mitsubishi and Sumitomo, or the bank-based Fuyo and Dai-ichi, has driven to the wall all except the most vigorous, and has generated groupings among competitors. This domestic build-up and rationalization of a sector usually requires about five years. By then, ideally, the sector is headed by two leading competitors, which have absorbed weaker members and share almost equally 60 per cent to 70 per cent of the domestic market. Below them, again ideally, there will be a handful of smaller manufacturers fighting for the leadership of Division II - but not powerful

enough to gain promotion to Division I. The industrial planning blueprint for the car industry during the second half of the 1960s called for a contraction in the number of significant competitors from 14 to five or six. This was laboriously achieved over the five years to 1970-71.

By then, Toyota had fashioned a sturdy group through business associations with the truck company Hino and Daihatsu, while Nissan had affiliated Fuji Heavy Industries and had merged with Prince. (This full merger, extraordinary and alien to Japan's business manners, bred problems of which we might not yet have seen the end.)

Toyota and Nissan constitute Division I. Division II includes Honda, Mitsubishi Motors, Toyo Kogyo and Isuzu. During the five years of domestic build-up and rationalization it was practice to cocoon and shield the sector from external encroachment. In the car sector, for instance, liberalization of inward investment was held back during the second half of the 1960s while the industry was still regarded as frail.

Today, the place of such protective measures has been taken by the everyday practices and habits of the Japanese, who automatically bank at foreign intrusion. The second segment of the cycle, lasting for five to ten years, augments continuing domestic boom with forceful export crusade. For the car industry, this period coincides with the decade of the 1970s - 1970-71 to 1980-81. Usually, our first acquaintance with a "new" Japanese product push occurs with the onslaught of this export crusade.

There are many similar examples. Colour TV is also of the 60s, with its cycle now complete. In 1964, you were really up with the Japanese. If you watched the Tokyo Olympics in colour, by 1966, colour TV was a leading glamour product, hailed with car and cooler as one of the "3 Cs" status symbols of the year. By 1971 the domestic diffusion rate was 42.3 per cent (of 27 million households), increasing to 90.3 per cent. In 1975 and to 98.2 per cent (of 34 million households) in 1980.

After this second segment, and 10 to 15 years from initial identification as strategic, comes clinical reappraisal. Fifteen years is a long span in terms of plant and production process renewal in Japan and, for consumer durables at least, general practice at this stage has been to transfer some production abroad, relegating the product to comparatively low wage or low skill economies such as South Korea and South Wales. The Japanese employee, meanwhile, is redeployed to higher technology sectors.

At this final stage in the cycle, Japan's integrated electrical and electronic giants, such as Matsushita, Hitachi and NEC, have moved more positively than the car assemblers. Eminently

diversifiable, they had already shifted abroad a substantial share of radio, black and white TV, and tape recorder production. So it was following precedent when Sony's Bridgeland plant opened for full colour TV production in 1975, Matsushita set up also in Wales in 1977. Toshiba (with Rank) in 1978 and Hitachi (with GEC) in 1979.

We now see Sony, Mitsubishi Electric and NEC, among others, preparing to upgrade their British plant to VTR production. With a domestic diffusion rate of only 7.5 per cent of households at the start of 1982, VTR is a rare exception to the practice that deers export of overseas manufacture before the build-up of a sturdy domestic base for a product. In this and other respects, it appears that the trend in the 1980s will be to telescope the cycle.

The product sectors scheduled to spur Japan's growth through the 1980s and well into the 1990s are increasingly the territory of the integrated electrical and electronic giants, audio and video related producers, communications corporations and precision instrument manufacturers moving from

cameras to copiers to computers. The stage will be dominated by FA, OA, LA, SA, HA and PA (Factory Automation Office, Local, Social, Home and Personal Automation). Hitachi and Toshiba, Harp and Matsushita, Sony and Sanyo, Fujitsu and NEC, Canon and Ricoh, together with Mitsubishi Electric and a handful of heavy industries consortiums will command a widening scope of sectors.

These will cover anything from robots and flexible manufacturing systems via networks and computers (mainframe, office, personal and pocket) to copiers, printers, key telephones, complete office and home control and video display. There is a fluent, well-planned succession of products to succeed VTR in due time.

Perhaps, as eager joint ventures or willing hosts to Japanese investment, we should be aiming to break into the cycle during its initial stage, rather than appearing content to be fobbed off with Japan's reject products.

We left Japan's car assemblers on 1981, 15 years after the 1965-66 start of the cycle. Beautifully on cue, Nissan's British investment feasibility study began in spring 1981, and Nissan has offshore plants or programmes in Tennessee and Spain, and with Alfa Romeo and Volkswagen.

There is a stark contrast, however, between the regenerative future for NEC or Hitachi and the horizon for Honda of Nissan. An engine can be used for a car or a truck, it can be installed in a lawn mower or a personal snow plough (as Honda), or linked with marine leisure and aerospace (as Nissan).

But a car plant must remain essentially just that over the years, whether in Osaka or Oxford. Such absence of flexibility does not chime in with planning and development Japanese style as we have come to know them.

The author is a consultant on Japan to Lazard Securities.

CONSUMER DURABLES					
Diffusion rates in Japan (percentage of households)					
	1972	1975	1978	1981	1982
Colour television	61	90	98	99	99
Videocassette	4	1	1	1	1
Stereo player	40	52	56	59	62
Room air conditioner	9	17	30	41	42
Gas water heater	50	67	73	77	77
Refrigerator	92	97	99	99	100
Microwave oven	5	16	27	37	40
Piano	9	12	15	17	18
Still camera	70	77	82	85	85
Wash machine	30	41	52	59	62
Warm air heater	-	-	10	18	23

Source: Prime Minister's Office, Tokyo

CONSUMER ELECTRONICS				
Shift to overseas subsidiaries of production				
	1979		1982	
	Production (million units)	Of which overseas percentage	Production (million units)	Of which overseas percentage
Radio (general)	16.75	69.0	16.83	72.6
Monochrome TV	8.21	48.5	8.30	49.4
Colour TV	4.22	31.7	5.57	44.9
Tape recorder	35.95	33.7	41.88	38.4
Colour TV	13.40	30.1	14.55	37.1
Speaker	8.79	11.9	11.18	15.2
FM tuner	2.80	9.3	3.75	14.1
VTR	2.20	-	4.44	-

Source: EMI

examples. Colour TV is also of the 60s, with its cycle now complete. In 1964, you were really up with the Japanese. If you watched the Tokyo Olympics in colour, by 1966, colour TV was a leading glamour product, hailed with car and cooler as one of the "3 Cs" status symbols of the year. By 1971 the domestic diffusion rate was 42.3 per cent (of 27 million households), increasing to 90.3 per cent. In 1975 and to 98.2 per cent (of 34 million households) in 1980.

After this second segment, and 10 to 15 years from initial identification as strategic, comes clinical reappraisal. Fifteen years is a long span in terms of plant and production process renewal in Japan and, for consumer durables at least, general practice at this stage has been to transfer some production abroad, relegating the product to comparatively low wage or low skill economies such as South Korea and South Wales. The Japanese employee, meanwhile, is redeployed to higher technology sectors.

At this final stage in the cycle, Japan's integrated electrical and electronic giants, such as Matsushita, Hitachi and NEC, have moved more positively than the car assemblers. Eminently

diversifiable, they had already shifted abroad a substantial share of radio, black and white TV, and tape recorder production. So it was following precedent when Sony's Bridgeland plant opened for full colour TV production in 1975, Matsushita set up also in Wales in 1977. Toshiba (with Rank) in 1978 and Hitachi (with GEC) in 1979.

We now see Sony, Mitsubishi Electric and NEC, among others, preparing to upgrade their British plant to VTR production. With a domestic diffusion rate of only 7.5 per cent of households at the start of 1982, VTR is a rare exception to the practice that deers export of overseas manufacture before the build-up of a sturdy domestic base for a product. In this and other respects, it appears that the trend in the 1980s will be to telescope the cycle.

The product sectors scheduled to spur Japan's growth through the 1980s and well into the 1990s are increasingly the territory of the integrated electrical and electronic giants, audio and video related producers, communications corporations and precision instrument manufacturers moving from

BANCO DE CHILE			
US\$35,000,000			
Floating Rate Notes due 1986 in accordance with the provisions of the Notes are hereby given that the Rate of Interest for the next interest period has been fixed at 10 1/4% per annum. The Coupon Amount will be US\$52.21 in respect of US\$1,000 denomination and US\$52.07 in respect of US\$10,000 denomination and will be payable on 30th January, 1984, against surrender of Coupon No 8.			
29th July, 1983.			
Manufacturers Hanover Limited Reference Agent			

Base Lending Rates	
ABN Bank	9 1/2 %
Barclays	9 1/2 %
BCCI	9 1/2 %
Consolidated Crds	9 1/2 %
C. Hoare & Co	9 1/2 %
Lloyds Bank	9 1/2 %
Midland Bank	9 1/2 %
Nat Westminster	9 1/2 %
TSB	9 1/2 %
Williams & Glyn's	9 1/2 %

* 7 day deposits on terms of tender £10,000, £25,000 up to £50,000. 7 day deposits on terms of tender £50,000 and over 90 days.

cameras to copiers to computers.

The stage will be dominated by FA, OA, LA, SA, HA and PA (Factory Automation Office, Local, Social, Home and Personal Automation). Hitachi and Toshiba, Harp and Matsushita, Sony and Sanyo, Fujitsu and NEC, Canon and Ricoh, together with Mitsubishi Electric and a handful of heavy industries consortiums will command a widening scope of sectors.

These will cover anything from robots and flexible manufacturing systems via networks and computers (mainframe, office, personal and pocket) to copiers, printers, key telephones, complete office and home control and video display. There is a fluent, well-planned succession of products to succeed VTR in due time.

Perhaps, as eager joint ventures or willing hosts to Japanese investment, we should be aiming to break into the cycle during its initial stage, rather than appearing content to be fobbed off with Japan's reject products.

We left Japan's car assemblers on 1981, 15 years after the 1965-66 start of the cycle. Beautifully on cue, Nissan's British investment feasibility study began in spring 1981, and Nissan has offshore plants or programmes in Tennessee and Spain, and with Alfa Romeo and Volkswagen.

There is a stark contrast, however, between the regenerative future for NEC or Hitachi and the horizon for Honda of Nissan. An engine can be used for a car or a truck, it can be installed in a lawn mower or a personal snow plough (as Honda), or linked with marine leisure and aerospace (as Nissan).

But a car plant must remain essentially just that over the years, whether in Osaka or Oxford. Such absence of flexibility does not chime in with planning and development Japanese style as we have come to know them.

The author is a consultant on Japan to Lazard Securities.

The author is a consultant on Japan to Lazard Securities.

The author is a consultant on Japan to Lazard Securities.

The author is a consultant on Japan to Lazard Securities.

The author is a consultant on Japan to Lazard Securities.

The author is a consultant on Japan to Lazard Securities.

The author is a consultant on Japan to Lazard Securities.

The author is a consultant on Japan to Lazard Securities.

The author is a consultant on Japan to Lazard Securities.

The author is a consultant on Japan to Lazard Securities.

The author is a consultant on Japan to Lazard Securities.

The author is a consultant on Japan to Lazard Securities.

The author is a consultant on Japan to Lazard Securities.

The author is a consultant on Japan to Lazard Securities.

The author is a consultant on Japan to Lazard Securities.

The author is a consultant on Japan to Lazard Securities.

The author is a consultant on Japan to Lazard Securities.

Midland Bank plc



In accordance with Articles 133 and 134(1) of the Bank's Articles of Association, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Midland Bank plc will be held at Midland Bank plc, Head Office, Poultry, London EC2P 2BX on the 15th August, 1983 at 2.30 p.m. for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing the following resolution which will be proposed as an ordinary resolution, namely:-

ORDINARY RESOLUTION

THAT (a) the share capital of the Bank be increased from £230,000,000 to £250,000,000 by the creation of 20,000,000 new Shares of £1 each; and (b) the Directors be and they are authorised in accordance with Section 14 of the Companies Act 1980 (the "Act") to allot, in connection with the offer which is to be made by way of rights to the holders of Shares in Midland Bank plc and which is described in the circular letter to Shareholders dated 28th July, 1983, Shares of £1 each in Midland Bank plc having in total a nominal value of £25,000,000 (such Shares being some of those which are to be allotted in connection with such offer), Provided that:- (i) this authority shall be additional to the authority conferred upon the Directors in accordance with Section 14 of the Act on 7th May, 1982 to allot relevant securities (as defined in such Section) up to an aggregate nominal amount of £23,024,545 and nothing in this paragraph (b) of this Resolution shall affect or be taken to vary, revoke or terminate such authority or the powers given to the Directors pursuant thereto under Section 18(1) of the Act on 7th May, 1982 and on 27th April, 1983; (ii) the Directors shall as to the balance of the Shares to be allotted in connection with the said offer be at liberty to act in pursuance of the said authority conferred under Section 14 of the Act on 7th May, 1982; and (iii) the authorisation contained in this paragraph (b) of this Resolution shall expire on 31st December, 1983.

By Order of the Board
D. P. L. Wynn
Secretary

Registered Office:
Poultry, London, EC2P 2BX
28th July 1983

Note: A member entitled to attend and vote at the Meeting is entitled to appoint one or more proxies to attend and, on a poll, to vote instead of him or her. A proxy need not be a member of the Bank. To be valid, the proxy must be signed by the holder of the Shares or by a person authorised by the holder in writing. The proxy must be deposited with the Bank at its Registered Office, Poultry, London, EC2P 2BX, not less than 48 hours before the Meeting.

Resolutions proposed under Section 133 of the Companies Act 1980 which are subject to the approval of the shareholders will be proposed at the Meeting on 15th August 1983.

U.S. \$30,000,000

IBJ

The Industrial Bank of Japan, Limited
London

Floating Rate London-Dollar Negotiable
Certificates of Deposit due 30th January, 1987

In accordance with the provisions of the Certificates, notice is hereby given that for the six month Interest Period from 29th July, 1983 to 31st January, 1984, the Certificates will carry an Interest Rate of 10 1/2% per annum. The relevant Interest Payment Date will be 31st January, 1984.

Credit Suisse First Boston Limited
Agent Bank

Macarthy's Pharmaceuticals p.l.c.

Extract from Preliminary Statement for year to 30 April 1983.

Turnover levels have been maintained in the second half of our financial year and at \$265m for the full year are 23% up on the previous trading period: profits in the last six months show a 42% increase over those for the first half of the year.

Business since year-end has been brisk in most of our Divisions.

Group sales and profits		
Year to 30 April	1983	1982
	£'000	£'000
External sales	265,488	215,114
Group profit before taxation	4,055	4,094
Group profit after taxation	2,817	2,952
Earnings per share	21.2p	22.2p
Dividend - Interim and Final	2p + 5p	2p + 5p

MAILING REQUEST FOR 1983 REPORT (available 1st September 1983)

To: The Secretary, Macarthy's Pharmaceuticals p.l.c.
185 High Road, Chadwell Heath, Romford RM6 6NR.

Name _____
Address _____

ICI in 1983

First half year

The Board of Directors of Imperial Chemical Industries PLC announce the following unaudited trading results of the Group for the first half of 1983, with comparative figures for 1982.

1982	Year*	1983
First Half	First Half	First Half
£millions	£millions	£millions
1,008	2,010	1,077
2,216	4,402	2,628
1,224	6,412	3,705
428	926	394
1,652	7,338	4,099
145	259	298
195	401	212
-46	-92	-102
94	167	196
-13	-22	-9
86	145	187
-	-	-
86	145	187
14.5p	24.2p	30.9p

*Abridged audited accounts

Half Year

Group chemical sales in the first half of 1983 were £3,705m, an increase of £481m (15%) over the first half of 1982. Volume accounted for 8% of the increase and exchange effects for 7%.

Group profit before tax in the first half of 1983 was £248m (first half of 1982 £145m) including oil profits of £47m (£29m). The substantial profit improvement in chemicals trading resulted from better performances in most businesses compared with the depressed conditions in the first half of 1982. In particular agricultural chemicals and pharmaceuticals did well and the loss in petrochemicals and plastics was much reduced.

Second Quarter

Group chemical sales in the second quarter were £1,904m, an increase of £103m (6%) over the first quarter of 1983 resulting mainly from an increase in the USA and an improvement in volume in the seasonal businesses. Oil sales decreased by £44m (20%) to £175m.

Profit before tax in the second quarter was £170m, an improvement of £42m over the previous quarter (£128m). After allowing for seasonal variations the underlying level of trading remained broadly unchanged during the first and second quarters. Petrochemicals and plastics worldwide recorded a similar loss to the first quarter

	Chemical Sales	Oil Sales	UK Chemical Exports	Profit Before Tax
1982	£m	£m	£m	£m
1st Quarter	1,583	198	268	62
2nd Quarter	1,641	230	380	83
3rd Quarter	1,579	220	339	58
4th Quarter	1,629	278	362	56
Year	6,432	926	1,449	259
1983	£m	£m	£m	£m
1st Quarter	1,801	219	428	128
2nd Quarter	1,904	175	455	120

BELL'S

SCOTCH WHISKY

BELL'S

A bumper set of second-quarter figures from ICI offering further evidence that the worst of the recession is over and stockbrokers home in a cheerful mood last night.

Britain's biggest industrial group reported pretax profits of £170m - £40m above market estimates - pushing the first six months' contribution up from £143m to £198m. The shares responded with a jump of 18p to 536p.

United States support was also good for another 3p on BOC Group at 243p. But Glaxo reacted 5p to close at 915p. It was reported this week that the group's anti-ulcer drug, Zantac, had captured 7 per cent of the market in the first week of sales.

British Aerospace has beaten Texas Instruments and Lucas

Dividend cheer from ICI

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings began, July 18. Dealings end, July 29. Closing Day, Aug 1. Settlement Day, Aug 8.

Industries for the Government's £300m contract to supply an anti-radar missile system. Shares of British Aerospace celebrated the news with a 7p rise to 204p. But Lucas, which was involved with a joint venture with Texas, lost an

On the bid from A.E. formerly Associated Engineering, jumped 6p to 60p following the announcement of the £30m bid from GKN. Followers of the shares think that GKN will be forced to pay more for the shares before winning eventual control. The prospect of a white knight emerging on the scene has not been ruled out in some quarters.

Mercantile House put up a sterling performance closing 2p down on the day at 813p. Despite Globe Investment Trust and Electra cashing in their shares and placing 7 million shares at 725p a share ahead of the shares going ex-dividend on Monday, it means that Globe and Electra have virtually doubled their money in less than a year. They paid 375p a share for the original stake.

Technology For Business, the computer systems group which specialises in supplying the legal profession, made an unexpected debut on the USA with

the shares opening unchanged at 86p. The recent offer for sale of 750,000 shares by brokers Greene & Co stopped with only 35 per cent of the shares taken up.

But Video Brokers, Harvard

Lazard Bros and brokers Rowe & Puma are placing 1.3 million shares (£2.8 per cent of the group) in Aarnite, the passive fire protection group with big interests in the North Sea, on the United Securities Market. The shares are being placed at 115p on a price-earnings ratio of 20. In five years pretax profits have grown from £156,000 to £455,000 and the group is forecasting £600,000 for the year to October 31.

Securities' first venture into the Business Expansion Scheme, opened at 20p compared with a placing price of 15p. The shares later encountered profit taking, sliding to 17p before closing at 21p a premium of 6p.

Drayton Consolidated Trust has bought an extra 200,000 shares in its associate, British Industrial & General Investment Trust (BIGIT), at 243p a share, taking its total holding to 449,000 shares. This represents about 9.29 per cent of the equity. BIGIT, which recently bought off a bid from the Atlanta, Baltimore & Chicago Regional Investment Trust, is the target of a £13m offer from the London Investment Trust, its shares were unchanged at 341p.

Banque Belge has sold its rights entitlement of 4.7 million new shares in Greenstock Properties to Canada Life Assurance. Banque Belge was unable to take up its entitlement because of Belgian law. Canada Life now owns 8.95 million shares, or 10.7 per cent of the enlarged equity. Greenstock lost 1p to 191p, while the new shares slipped 1p to 79p.

The good news at Bishop's Group is that the board has received an approach which could lead to a bid. The bad news is that a further announcement would be some way off, which may explain why the shares held steady at a high of 165p yesterday.

1982/83																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						</
---------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----

INVESTORS' NOTEBOOK edited by Michael Prest

Fund-raising capacity nears crisis

New capital issues are strictly a secondary line for the stock market. Its primary capital-raising service to industry is to put a value on companies' retained earnings and thereby legitimize the ploughing back of profits.

Having said that, it is a sign of great resilience in the market that the share indices managed healthy rises on Wednesday and last week's second thoughts yesterday, despite the announcement of a £155m rights issue from Midland Bank.

Remember, that came in the same week that Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor, revealed that he was going to dump another chunk, up to £500m, of British Petroleum stock on the market in the next few months.

The present buoyancy is one thing. But given the enormous privatization programme starting next year, there will at some time be a real strain on the market's capacity to fund new equity issues.

Rights issues posed no threat to share prices last year, the first quarter of this year, when in any case, the biggest investing institutions were hardly extending their cash flow in long-term investments.

The message from those figures was that there is still plenty of money around to invest. But the position has already changed substantially since March. In the second quarter, according to Stock Exchange figures, rights issues topped £950m, with almost £500m booked last month.

Again, that posed little

INSTITUTIONS' CASH FLOW QUARTERLY £m					
	1982 1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1983 1st
Inflow to pension funds and life assurance	3,771	2,753	3,384	3,222	3,791
Investments:					
Gilt-edged	1,075	947	1,089	699	862
UK Ordinary shares	678	866	776	803	650
Overseas shares	641	500	643	811	844
Property	415	427	457	410	345
Total major long-term investments	2,810	2,240	2,915	2,724	2,701
UK rights issues	170	339	67	326	429

Source: Central Statistical Office, Stock Exchange statistics department.

problem because, on the evidence of government funding problems, the institutions were snubbing a new gilt-edged investment. But the mini-funding crisis since the election, its recent part resolution and Mr Lawson's determination to break that particular logjam, all point to a much tighter position in future, especially if the relative paucity of the building societies continues.

After a relatively slack period last year, when the inflow into pension funds actually dipped with the weight of redundancies, stockbrokers Grieve-Grant expect institutional cash flow to rise by 9 per cent this year and 8.5 per cent next year. That would provide more than £1bn extra each year.

Nevertheless, the privatization programme, starting in earnest with British Telecom, will have a big impact on share markets. But perhaps the most

intriguing question is what will happen to investment in shares abroad, for some time the severest competitor to equity investment at home, that is chiefly a function of currencies. The dollar's pre-eminence must end sometime, but when?

It could linger until US election uncertainty takes hold early next year but it might be too late for London equities.

Classified advertising figures suggest a 3 per cent pick up for

the provincials this year and perhaps 5 per cent in 1984.

Companies such as East Midland Allied Press have diversified into magazines but others like United-Newsprint have suffered. However, United has compensated by aiming for aggressive growth elsewhere — such as newspaper services in the US. Whatever the Fleet Street picture, other newspapers have met their challenge head-on.

Flat first quarter figures from Portsmouth and Sunderland Newspapers disguise something of a revival.

Cover prices have risen faster than inflation and last month Portsmouth said it would hold the cover price of evening papers at 12p at least until the end of this calendar year.

Experience in the country shows that property advertising, despite estate agents' own free sheets, and motor advertising, have picked up sharply.

Singlo Group

Singlo Group Year to 24.83 (53 weeks) Pretax profit £1.5m (£1.17m) Stated earnings 4.41p (3.54p) Turnover £51.7m (£40.7m) Net dividend 1.45p (1.25p) Share price 55p, up 2p Yield 3.9% Dividend payable 3.10.83 There is a one for 10 scrip issue

Singlo Group has carved out an interesting niche in the South-west of England's retail market against tough competition from operators such as Tesco and Asda.

Prices are similar to those at Kwik Save which offers about 1,000 lines. The difference is that Singlo has a minimum of 6,000 supermarket offers on its shelves. Prices are probably 8 per cent to 12 per cent cheaper than at competing conventional supermarkets — and probably 15 per cent lower than those at the conventional village shop.

The stores trade under the Norman's banner and were formed as a result of a takeover in 1979 after rationalization of the estates. There are still plantations in Malawi which turned in profits of £257,000 against £83,000 after a record crop and auction prices up by 15 pence. Singlo has a soft drinks business which has just acquired a R. Whites franchise.

Profits should continue to grow this year and Singlo could turn in £1.75m. Capital expenditure should be down on last year's £1.5m as the company consolidates last year's growth.

Evode seeks £3.9m cash for expansion

By Susan Brown

Evode, the adhesives and insulation products group, is following better-than-expected interim profits with a £3.9m rights issue of £1 nominal for every four shares held of 8 per cent convertible loan stock.

At the same time Equity Capital for Industry is subscribing at par for £300,000 of new 8 per cent cumulative redeemable preference shares.

The new capital is intended to expand the existing business and make further acquisitions. Purchases over the past 18 months have cost the company £3.6m net and capital expenditure is continuing at a substantial level.

First half profits rose 45 per cent to £865,000 on a 12.7 per cent rise in turnover to £22.9m. The figures in the first half of last year were hit by the costs of acquiring and integrating the new businesses, which this time made their full contribution.

Except for the Irish operations, business was buoyant across the board because of the upturn in the building cycle and the improvement in consumer spending. With the second half making seasonally higher contributions, the full year's result could reach £2.3m pretax.

Members of the family of the chairman, Mr A. H. Simon, who hold 42 per cent of the equity are not taking up their rights to £1.67m of the new stock and ECI has said that it will subscribe for £550,000 of the stock in addition to their preference shares.

The stock will be converted at a rate of 97 ordinary shares per £100 nominal in April between 1987 and 2003.

The interim dividend has been boosted by 20 per cent to 0.7116 pence per share.

The shares closed at 101p yesterday, unchanged on the day.

Nottingham profits rise 11%

By Our Financial Staff

Nottingham Manufacturing, the prominent Marks and Spencer supplier, showed a solid rate of growth during the first half of calendar 1983 with pretax profits 11.1 per cent higher at £6.85m on turnover 6 per cent better at £90.49m.

The interim has been raised to 1.35p per share from 1.2p. Once again, the company's hefty cash holdings added the spice with investment income jumping 15.5 per cent to £2.96m. Trading profits benefited from the slightly easier pricing environment as well as the continued powering forward of its key customer. Margins correspondingly rose slightly enabling growth of 7.9 per cent at the trading level.

The market had hoped for better things, however, and the shares closed down 3p yesterday at 216p.

WILLIAM WHITTINGHAM (HOLDINGS) PLC

THIS ANNOUNCEMENT IS IMPORTANT AND REQUIRES YOUR IMMEDIATE ATTENTION. If you are in doubt about this offer you should consult your stockbroker, licensed dealer, bank manager, solicitor or other professional adviser immediately.

Invitation by David R. Booth on behalf of WILLIAM WHITTINGHAM (HOLDINGS) PLC to tender Ordinary Shares of William Whittingham (Holdings) PLC.

Background: William Whittingham (Holdings) PLC ("the Company") announced on the 28th July 1983 that it had received an offer from the Treasury of the Government of the United Kingdom to acquire the Company's shares. The offer is subject to the terms and conditions set out in the offer document.

Invitation to Tender: The Company is inviting its shareholders to tender their shares to the Treasury of the United Kingdom. The offer is subject to the terms and conditions set out in the offer document.

Shareholders are invited to tender their shares to the Treasury of the United Kingdom. The offer is subject to the terms and conditions set out in the offer document.

Shareholders are invited to tender their shares to the Treasury of the United Kingdom. The offer is subject to the terms and conditions set out in the offer document.

Shareholders are invited to tender their shares to the Treasury of the United Kingdom. The offer is subject to the terms and conditions set out in the offer document.

Shareholders are invited to tender their shares to the Treasury of the United Kingdom. The offer is subject to the terms and conditions set out in the offer document.

Shareholders are invited to tender their shares to the Treasury of the United Kingdom. The offer is subject to the terms and conditions set out in the offer document.

Shareholders are invited to tender their shares to the Treasury of the United Kingdom. The offer is subject to the terms and conditions set out in the offer document.

Shareholders are invited to tender their shares to the Treasury of the United Kingdom. The offer is subject to the terms and conditions set out in the offer document.

Shareholders are invited to tender their shares to the Treasury of the United Kingdom. The offer is subject to the terms and conditions set out in the offer document.

Shareholders are invited to tender their shares to the Treasury of the United Kingdom. The offer is subject to the terms and conditions set out in the offer document.

Shareholders are invited to tender their shares to the Treasury of the United Kingdom. The offer is subject to the terms and conditions set out in the offer document.

Shareholders are invited to tender their shares to the Treasury of the United Kingdom. The offer is subject to the terms and conditions set out in the offer document.

Shareholders are invited to tender their shares to the Treasury of the United Kingdom. The offer is subject to the terms and conditions set out in the offer document.

Shareholders are invited to tender their shares to the Treasury of the United Kingdom. The offer is subject to the terms and conditions set out in the offer document.

Shareholders are invited to tender their shares to the Treasury of the United Kingdom. The offer is subject to the terms and conditions set out in the offer document.

Shareholders are invited to tender their shares to the Treasury of the United Kingdom. The offer is subject to the terms and conditions set out in the offer document.

Shareholders are invited to tender their shares to the Treasury of the United Kingdom. The offer is subject to the terms and conditions set out in the offer document.

Shareholders are invited to tender their shares to the Treasury of the United Kingdom. The offer is subject to the terms and conditions set out in the offer document.

Shareholders are invited to tender their shares to the Treasury of the United Kingdom. The offer is subject to the terms and conditions set out in the offer document.

Shareholders are invited to tender their shares to the Treasury of the United Kingdom. The offer is subject to the terms and conditions set out in the offer document.

Shareholders are invited to tender their shares to the Treasury of the United Kingdom. The offer is subject to the terms and conditions set out in the offer document.

Shareholders are invited to tender their shares to the Treasury of the United Kingdom. The offer is subject to the terms and conditions set out in the offer document.

Shareholders are invited to tender their shares to the Treasury of the United Kingdom. The offer is subject to the terms and conditions set out in the offer document.

Shareholders are invited to tender their shares to the Treasury of the United Kingdom. The offer is subject to the terms and conditions set out in the offer document.

Shareholders are invited to tender their shares to the Treasury of the United Kingdom. The offer is subject to the terms and conditions set out in the offer document.

Shareholders are invited to tender their shares to the Treasury of the United Kingdom. The offer is subject to the terms and conditions set out in the offer document.

Shareholders are invited to tender their shares to the Treasury of the United Kingdom. The offer is subject to the terms and conditions set out in the offer document.

COMMODITIES

LONDON METAL EXCHANGE	
Official prices	
Official futures prices	
Prices in pounds per metric ton	
Basis in London per ton	
Basis in London per ton	
Basis in London per ton	
Basis in London per ton	
Basis in London per ton	
Basis in London per ton	
Basis in London per ton	
Basis in London per ton	
Basis in London per ton	
Basis in London per ton	
Basis in London per ton	
Basis in London per ton	
Basis in London per ton	
Basis in London per ton	
Basis in London per ton	
Basis in London per ton	
Basis in London per ton	
Basis in London per ton	
Basis in London per ton	
Basis in London per ton	
Basis in London per ton	
Basis in London per ton	
Basis in London per ton	
Basis in London per ton	
Basis in London per ton	
Basis in London per ton	
Basis in London per ton	
Basis in London per ton	
Basis in London per ton	
Basis in London per ton	
Basis in London per ton	
Basis in London per ton	
Basis in London per ton	
Basis in London per ton	
Basis in London per ton	
Basis in London per ton	
Basis in London per ton	
Basis in London per ton	
Basis in London per ton	
Basis in London per ton	
Basis in London per ton	
Basis in London per ton	
Basis in London per ton	
Basis in London per ton	
Basis in London per ton	
Basis in London per ton	
Basis in London per ton	
Basis in London per ton	
Basis in London per ton	
Basis in London per ton	
Basis in London per ton	
Basis in London per ton	
Basis in London per ton	
Basis in London per ton	
Basis in London per ton	
Basis in London per ton	
Basis in London per ton	
Basis in London per ton	
Basis in London per ton	
Basis in London per ton	
Basis in London per ton	
Basis in London per ton	
Basis in London per ton	
Basis in London per ton	
Basis in London per ton	
Basis in London per ton	
Basis in London per ton	
Basis in London per ton	
Basis in London per ton	
Basis in London per ton	
Basis in London per ton	
Basis in London per ton	
Basis in London per ton	
Basis in London per ton	
Basis in London per ton	
Basis in London per ton	
Basis in London per ton	
Basis in London per ton	
Basis in London per ton	
Basis in London per ton	
Basis in London per ton	
Basis in London per ton	
Basis in London per ton	
Basis in London per ton	
Basis in London per ton	
Basis in London per ton	
Basis in London per ton	
Basis in London per ton	
Basis in London per ton	
Basis in London per ton	
Basis in London per ton	
Basis in London per ton	
Basis in London per ton	
Basis in London per ton	
Basis in London per ton	
Basis in London per ton	
Basis in London per ton	
Basis in London per ton	
Basis in London per ton	
Basis in London per ton	
Basis in London per ton	
Basis in London per ton	
Basis in London per ton	
Basis in London per ton	
Basis in London per ton	
Basis in London per ton	
Basis in London per ton	
Basis in London per ton	
Basis in London per ton	
Basis in London per ton	
Basis in London per ton	
Basis in London per ton	
Basis in London per ton	
Basis in London per ton	
Basis in London per ton	
Basis in London per ton	

CRICKET: HEADINGLEY CONDITIONS BRING HOPE TO NEW ZEALAND

Cairns swings to a record but England stick in a groove

By John Woodcock, Cricket Correspondent

HEADINGLEY: New Zealand, with all first-innings wickets in hand, are 214 runs behind England.

The second Test match, sponsored by Cornhill, began with a fairly typical Headingley day, one which the fielding and industry and adventurousness were equally rewarded. Tavaré, who made 68 in nearly five hours, and Cairns, with seven for 74 in 33.2 overs, represented one school. Lamb and Botham, who put bat to ball, the other.

Although there was plenty of sunshine, the ball moved about all day. They were just the conditions for Cairns, who came into the game in good form, having just taken seven for 46 against Warwickshire on Tuesday. Being as strong as an ox, the more work he is asked to do the better he likes it.

It was a day not so much for pace as accuracy, and Hadlee and Chaffield bowled too short. Cairns, however, wobbled the ball about and pitched it up. The outfield being green and thickly carpeted, the ball never lost its shine. Nowhere does the difference between modern cricket and the game as it was played 30 years ago show up more starkly than here.

The contours of yesterday's play were much the same as on the first day at the Oval. There, England were bowled out for 209 on a pitch of some pace and

bounce. Now they made 226, though the bounce was lower. Tavaré went grinding on, timing only the occasional ball sweetly yet fighting every inch of the way. His was a valuable innings of the sort they admire in Yorkshire, especially when it is played by Boycott. Botham made a swashbuckling 38. Lamb a belligerent 58.

Fowler had a wretched time of it. Until now, his first-innings scores for England had been 9, 7, 11, 4 and 1. Yesterday he made nine in 65 minutes, his front leg and bat going down one line, the ball down another. With Tavaré offering only the dearest of bats, England scored 15 in the 18 overs of the first hour.

Though not hot, it was warm enough to warrant an interval for drinks in each session. Immediately after the first of them, Fowler was caught at the wicket, on the front foot to Chaffield. The ball was moving about enough for him to edge Cairns to second slip in the twenty-sixth over. As Lamb looked to attack from the time he came in, his air shot featured prominently in his first half hour at the wicket.

At lunch England were 50 for two after 33 overs, Tavaré 20 and Lamb 11. For the first quarter-of-an-hour of the afternoon, Lamb peppered Chaffield against the boundary boards at mid-wicket. He did it with

short-arm punches that left Martin Crowe, fielding absurdly close at short leg, lucky to be alive.

Tavaré, meanwhile, kept propping forward. Between lunch and tea his attacking strokes were a square drive in Bracewell's only over, the first of the afternoon, a straight drive and an on drive in the same over from Hadlee and a square cut against Chaffield. Of the 40 runs which Tavaré and Botham made together, Tavaré's share was 20.

Lamb was fifth out at 175, after which England lost their last five wickets for another 30 runs. Randall was unlucky, Cairns getting one to fly at him

and Coney at second slip taking a high left-handed catch.

Tavaré eventually gave Smith his third catch of the innings, his forward defence at last letting him down. Willis went to a very good tumbling catch at third man and Cowans to a simpler one at deep long leg.

Cairns had bowled from the foothill stand end for most of the day and obviously enjoyed it. He is the first New Zealander to have taken seven wickets in an innings against England.

Scoreboard

ENGLAND: First Innings	
G Fowler c Smith & Chaffield	9
G J Lamb c Lamb & Coney	58
A J Lamb c M D Coney b Catterall	38
A J Lamb c M D Coney b Catterall	38
A J Lamb c M D Coney b Catterall	38
A J Lamb c M D Coney b Catterall	38
A J Lamb c M D Coney b Catterall	38
A J Lamb c M D Coney b Catterall	38
A J Lamb c M D Coney b Catterall	38
A J Lamb c M D Coney b Catterall	38

Total (10 wickets) 226

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-12, 2-38, 3-136, 4-175, 5-226, 6-238, 7-238, 8-238, 9-238, 10-238.

BOWLING: Hadlee 16-4-44-0; Chaffield 12-5-25-0; Cairns 24-4-74-7; Coney 12-5-25-0; Bracewell 10-4-0-0.

NEW ZEALAND: First Innings

J S Wright not out 2

B A Edgar not out 11

Total (no wicket) 22

Score at 100 overs: 226 for 2.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-12, 2-38, 3-136, 4-175, 5-226, 6-238, 7-238, 8-238, 9-238, 10-238.

BOWLING: Hadlee 16-4-44-0; Chaffield 12-5-25-0; Cairns 24-4-74-7; Coney 12-5-25-0; Bracewell 10-4-0-0.

NEW ZEALAND: First Innings

J S Wright not out 2

B A Edgar not out 11

Total (no wicket) 22

Score at 100 overs: 226 for 2.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-12, 2-38, 3-136, 4-175, 5-226, 6-238, 7-238, 8-238, 9-238, 10-238.

BOWLING: Hadlee 16-4-44-0; Chaffield 12-5-25-0; Cairns 24-4-74-7; Coney 12-5-25-0; Bracewell 10-4-0-0.

NEW ZEALAND: First Innings

J S Wright not out 2

B A Edgar not out 11

Total (no wicket) 22

Score at 100 overs: 226 for 2.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-12, 2-38, 3-136, 4-175, 5-226, 6-238, 7-238, 8-238, 9-238, 10-238.

BOWLING: Hadlee 16-4-44-0; Chaffield 12-5-25-0; Cairns 24-4-74-7; Coney 12-5-25-0; Bracewell 10-4-0-0.

NEW ZEALAND: First Innings

J S Wright not out 2

B A Edgar not out 11

Total (no wicket) 22

Score at 100 overs: 226 for 2.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-12, 2-38, 3-136, 4-175, 5-226, 6-238, 7-238, 8-238, 9-238, 10-238.

BOWLING: Hadlee 16-4-44-0; Chaffield 12-5-25-0; Cairns 24-4-74-7; Coney 12-5-25-0; Bracewell 10-4-0-0.

NEW ZEALAND: First Innings

J S Wright not out 2

B A Edgar not out 11

Total (no wicket) 22

Score at 100 overs: 226 for 2.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-12, 2-38, 3-136, 4-175, 5-226, 6-238, 7-238, 8-238, 9-238, 10-238.

BOWLING: Hadlee 16-4-44-0; Chaffield 12-5-25-0; Cairns 24-4-74-7; Coney 12-5-25-0; Bracewell 10-4-0-0.

NEW ZEALAND: First Innings

J S Wright not out 2

B A Edgar not out 11

Total (no wicket) 22

Score at 100 overs: 226 for 2.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-12, 2-38, 3-136, 4-175, 5-226, 6-238, 7-238, 8-238, 9-238, 10-238.

BOWLING: Hadlee 16-4-44-0; Chaffield 12-5-25-0; Cairns 24-4-74-7; Coney 12-5-25-0; Bracewell 10-4-0-0.

NEW ZEALAND: First Innings

J S Wright not out 2

B A Edgar not out 11

Total (no wicket) 22

Score at 100 overs: 226 for 2.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-12, 2-38, 3-136, 4-175, 5-226, 6-238, 7-238, 8-238, 9-238, 10-238.

BOWLING: Hadlee 16-4-44-0; Chaffield 12-5-25-0; Cairns 24-4-74-7; Coney 12-5-25-0; Bracewell 10-4-0-0.

NEW ZEALAND: First Innings

J S Wright not out 2

B A Edgar not out 11

Total (no wicket) 22

Score at 100 overs: 226 for 2.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-12, 2-38, 3-136, 4-175, 5-226, 6-238, 7-238, 8-238, 9-238, 10-238.

BOWLING: Hadlee 16-4-44-0; Chaffield 12-5-25-0; Cairns 24-4-74-7; Coney 12-5-25-0; Bracewell 10-4-0-0.

Richards inter-city century

By Peter Marson

Northampton: Northamptonshire, with nine second innings wickets in hand, are 49 runs ahead of Somerset.

Vivian Richards put all his great artistry and skill on view here yesterday. Only a handful flanked the boundaries, which was a pity, but how fortunate we few were to mark a majestic hundred, Richards' fourth this season in the championship, sponsored by Schweppes. To see the master's brushwork at work on so a colourful canvas was entrancing and it put everything into a proper perspective.

Sometimes one over and two were as stimulating as sixes, and he hit five of these to go with 12 fours in 117 not out made in 114 minutes. Naturally, a century by Richards is a landmark, but an annual event slipping easily into an interesting background.

A good pitch still stored a great pile of runs. Richards knew that, and having hit his highest score, 132 not out in the first innings, and 102 not out in the second here last summer, it was easy to understand his being keen to have another shot at emulating his feat. In the circumstances it was inevitable also, that his innings would be likened more to say, an unremarkable stopping train than a flamboyant inter-city flyer, and by lunchtime Somerset came in at 145 for two, Richards had made 56 of 106 runs in the morning from 41 overs.

Following another bout of jousting with Mallett, Ollis had done well to reach 43 before bowing out to Griffiths' persistence and cutting a ball to cover. Richards skipped lightly up the pitch to embrace his 100. It had taken him 214 minutes. With respect, watching these two had been an ordeal. But, perhaps, that was because we knew the great man to be lurking in the wings.

Northamptonshire: First Innings 336 for 9

D J Cook not out 8

W Larkin c Lloyd b Garner 16

P Wylly not out 16

Extras (b-1, n-2) 9

Total (1 wicket) 336

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-51

SOMERSET: First Innings

J W Lloyd b Wylly 100

M R Woodcock c Wylly b Garner 3

G H Dwyer c Wylly b Garner 20

R L Ollis c Wylly b Garner 45

N A Richards not out 117

P W Dwyer not out 9

Extras (b-1, n-2) 9

Total (1 wicket) 336

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-51

SOMERSET: First Innings

J W Lloyd b Wylly 100

M R Woodcock c Wylly b Garner 3

G H Dwyer c Wylly b Garner 20

R L Ollis c Wylly b Garner 45

N A Richards not out 117

P W Dwyer not out 9

Extras (b-1, n-2) 9

Total (1 wicket) 336

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-51

Humpage checks Kent's progress

By Richard Streetman

EDGBASTON: Kent, with nine second innings wickets in hand, lead Warwickshire by 30 runs.

Aggressive but always responsible hitting by Humpage rescued Warwickshire yesterday when Kent's bowlers threatened to take control. Humpage shed his more rustic strokes and mostly kept the ball on the ground as he made his second championship hundred this summer. Kent lost Taylor in the last 25 minutes.

Warwickshire's openers, helped by a close set field and a fast outfield, began with a spate of boundaries against the quicker bowlers before Underwood started a long, economical spell. Sunshine had replaced yesterday's haze and batting was always easier than the previous day.

There was a time when David Smith, with his correct, upright style, looked a budding England player, but these days it is probably the left-handed Lloyd who is ahead of him in this respect. Underwood separated them when Lloyd gave a return catch against a slower ball.

Underwood also bowled Smith, playing forward, and had figures of two for 65 in 11 overs when Kalicharan, on 12, was dropped off him at long-on. It threatened to be an expensive miss as Kalicharan, overruns for a big score, began to collect runs smoothly on the leg side.

Immediately after lunch, though, Kalicharan was caught behind as he tried to cover drive a rather wide ball from Jarvis. It was relevant at this point to wonder if Warwickshire would save the follow-on, but

Amis and Humpage soon made that academic.

Amis took most of Underwood's bowling until he was rested and Humpage then began his assault. His first fifty included 10 fours, mostly with drives and strokes off his leg and he went on to pull Johnson for two successive sixes. Humpage had scored 74 of the 111 added for the fourth wicket when Amis was leg-before.

Humpage, who made 92 between lunch and tea, came closest to giving a chance at 60 when a pull against Johnson landed safely in front of deep backward square leg. He had batted only two hours and a half when he was finally caught at wide mid-off Paul Smith and Ferreira punished a tired attack before the declaration.

Kent: First Innings 354 for 10

R A Woolmer not out 15

N R Taylor c P W Hogg 8

Extras (b-1, n-2) 1

Total (1 wicket) 354

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-10

WARWICKSHIRE: First Innings

K D Smith c Underwood 35

A J Lamb c Underwood 38

A J Lamb c Underwood 38

A J Lamb c Underwood 38

A J Lamb c Underwood 38

A J Lamb c Underwood 38

A J Lamb c Underwood 38

A J Lamb c Underwood 38

A J Lamb c Underwood 38

A J Lamb c Underwood 38

A J Lamb c Underwood 38

A J Lamb c Underwood 38

A J Lamb c Underwood 38

A J Lamb c Underwood 38

A J Lamb c Underwood 38

A J Lamb c Underwood 38

A J Lamb c Underwood 38

A J Lamb c Underwood 38

A J Lamb c Underwood 38

A J Lamb c Underwood 38

A J Lamb c Underwood 38

A J Lamb c Underwood 38

A J Lamb c Underwood 38

A J Lamb c Underwood 38

A J Lamb c Underwood 38

A J Lamb c Underwood 38

A J Lamb c Underwood 38

A J Lamb c Underwood 38

A J Lamb c Underwood 38

A J Lamb c Underwood 38

A J Lamb c Underwood 38

A J Lamb c Underwood 38

A J Lamb c Underwood 38

A J Lamb c Underwood 38

Spinners fail to exploit cold weather and heavy clouds

By Peter Ball

SOUTHPORT: Gloucestershire, with eight second innings wickets in hand, are 76 runs behind Lancashire.

In spite of bordering Trafalgar Road, the surrounding semi-detached houses of Birkdale make Southport cricket ground an unlikely setting for a grim battle. But then on an inauspiciously cold day under heavy clouds, was exactly what we got as Lancashire grafted their way slowly but surely to a first innings lead and then began the task of whitening Gloucestershire out for a second time.

It was a frustrating time for Gloucestershire, until bad light came to their aid in the closing session. They fielded exceptionally well. Broad, somehow, held on to the ball as he was laid flat by his own bowling for a grim battle. But then on an inauspiciously cold day under heavy clouds, was exactly what we got as Lancashire grafted their way slowly but surely to a first innings lead and then began the task of whitening Gloucestershire out for a second time.

Any hopes that the careful batting of the previous evening would be continued were soon removed. Clive Lloyd suffering a rash of blood and being stumped by a yard minutes after his partnership with Abraham had reached the 150 mark.

The captain's dismissal left Abraham, his trusty first lieutenant during their tenure, and the young tyro Fairbrother with the responsibility of insuring that their potential advantage was realized. They discharged it with due seriousness, if

little freedom, as the pitch appeared to have regained its splendour.

Abraham was the more confident, but he was the first to go when Gravamy found one to keep low and hurry through after they had put on fifty.

If anything that only encouraged Fairbrother to still greater circumspection. His pads made as frequent contact as his bat for the first two hours of his occupation, occasional considerable consternation and continual shouts of "catch it" among the hovering close fielders. But if his innings did little to reveal his undoubted talents it spoke volumes for his character.

It was also an invaluable one for his side. The little left-hander quipped them to a sizable lead on this pitch at any rate as he batted for only twelve minutes short of four hours before becoming the sixth wicket to fall, succumbing to the ever-willing Shepherd.



Abraham: a trusty lieutenant in a defiant stand

Thomas's maiden century

THE OVAL: Nottinghamshire, with all second innings wickets in hand, are 146 runs behind Surrey.

The depleted and largely inexperienced Nottinghamshire attack was soon apart by the Surrey left hander David Thomas who drove superbly to his maiden century here yesterday.

Thomas arrived when Surrey had just half their wickets for 171, still needing 31 for the lead. In 175 minutes he hit 119 out of 213 before he was run out. Apart from 17 fours, Thomas hit two of the seven sixes in the innings.

Gratham took his 100th following his best bowling performance by helping Thomas to add 107 in 29 overs for the seventh wicket when Surrey finally declared with a lead of 137.

In seven overs before the close Nottinghamshire scored 11 without loss. Robinson batted with a runner after being struck on a leg by a fierce cut from David Smith.

Nottinghamshire: First Innings 281 for 11

B Henson not out 7

R T Robinson not out 1

Extras (b-1, n-1, w-1) 11

Total (no wicket) 281

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-12, 2-38, 3-136, 4-175, 5-226, 6-238, 7-238, 8-238, 9-238, 10-238.

BOWLING: Phipps 16-4-44-0; Chaffield 12-5-25-0; Cairns 24-4-74-7; Coney 12-5-25-0; Bracewell 10-4-0-0.

Young Scot who stole thunder from big guns

From Mitchell Flint, Cologne

Ross Drummond, a former Scottish boy international, took the spotlight from some of the stars by sharing the first round lead with the American, Corey Pavin, in the \$66,000 German Open, sponsored by Lufthansa, on the Cologne course here yesterday.

Drummond and Pavin both completed rounds of 67, five under par, and they led by one stroke from a group of six players which includes Severiano Ballesteros and Paul Way.

On occasion, Drummond looks an extremely good prospect. He can strike through a succession of solid strikes, but then, out of the blue, makes the kind of careless error which will sabotage a score. He collected seven birdies on his way round the first course but he failed to take advantage of the long ninth and 18th holes because of wayward drives.

Pavin, who played for the United States in the Ryder Cup in 1981, turned professional last September. He soon emphasised his potential by winning the South African PGA championship in January. Now, he is fast providing evidence of his winning capa-

Sparkes frustrates gallant McEvoy

By John Hennessy, Golf Correspondent

Peter McEvoy, twice a winner of the British Amateur championship, was yesterday once again frustrated in his attempt to add the English title to his credentials when he was beaten two and one by Ian Sparkes of Fendown after a brave recovery in the fourth round at Wentworth.

The comparative experience of the two players in the morning might have suggested that McEvoy would come fresher to the day, since he had won his match at the 14th and had a couple of hours to spare before being called for a tee shot. Sparkes had been taken to the 19th and was no doubt a little battle weary.

Sparkes must have been encouraged, however, to find McEvoy in such poor touch that he was five up at the turn. Nothing revives flagging spirits more than a glimpse of glory and McEvoy gave his opponent that encouragement with a five at the short second, where he was bunkered and another at the third, where like many another distinguished player before him, McEvoy putted up the slope to a flag perched just at the top and watched the ball trickle back to this fate.

Three halved holes were followed by three disasters for McEvoy. He could do little about the seventh, for Sparkes pitched to four feet, but the eighth and ninth were surely his. The eighth called for a tee shot to the right of the fairway, allowing the ball to gather pace down the slope, but McEvoy drove the ball

McEvoy: brave recovery

Newton plans to remain in game

Sydney (AFP)—The Australian golfer, Jack Newton, has now lost the sight of his right eye, his wife announced at the Prince of Wales Hospital here yesterday. Newton, aged 33, had his right arm severed and suffered severe internal injuries when he walked into the propeller of a single-engine plane on Sunday.

Mrs Newton said that her husband will not end his involvement with the game. She thinks he will become a commentator. Newton's condition is now described as serious but stable.

FOR THE RECORD

BASEBALL
AMERICAN LEAGUE: White Sox 11, Toronto 8; Yankees 10, Oakland 7; Detroit 10, New York Yankees 4; Boston 10, Kansas City 7; Minnesota 10, Cleveland 7; California 10, Philadelphia 7; Houston Astros 10, St. Louis Cardinals 7; San Francisco Giants 10, Los Angeles Dodgers 7; Pittsburgh Pirates 10, Montreal Expos 7; Cincinnati Reds 10, Philadelphia Phillies 7; Houston Astros 10, St. Louis Cardinals 7.

FOOTBALL
NORTH AMERICAN LEAGUE: Golden State 4, Montreal 3; New York Jets 10, New York Giants 7; New York Jets 10, New York Giants 7; New York Jets 10, New York Giants 7.

GOLF
MONTGOMERY, VICTORIA: WPGA tournament: second round: 1. J. L. Smith 72, 2. J. L. Smith 72, 3. J. L. Smith 72, 4. J. L. Smith 72, 5. J. L. Smith 72, 6. J. L. Smith 72, 7. J. L. Smith 72, 8. J. L. Smith 72, 9. J. L. Smith 72, 10. J. L. Smith 72.

FENCING
VIENNA: World championships: Men's Sabre, semi-finals: Group 2: Edwards (Brit) 5-4, Bagdasarian (USSR) 5-4; Group 3: Edwards (Brit) 5-4, Bagdasarian (USSR) 5-4.

CANOEING
TAMPERE, FINLAND: World Championships (British) men's K1-1,000m: Heat 4: 2. J. L. Smith 72, 3. J. L. Smith 72, 4. J. L. Smith 72, 5. J. L. Smith 72, 6. J. L. Smith 72, 7. J. L. Smith 72, 8. J. L. Smith 72, 9. J. L. Smith 72, 10. J. L. Smith 72.

Morris must work fast at Southend

Peter Morris, aged 39, is to be Southend United's new manager. He was formerly employed in the same capacity at Peterborough United. During his days as a midfielder, Morris was at Ipswich Town, Norwich City and Ipswich Town. He took over as manager of Mansfield Town seven years ago. There he replaced Dave Smith as he has today. The former England captain Bobby Moore was among the candidates interviewed for the Southend post.

Morris has a two-year contract and intends to spend his first few days at Southend seeking new players. With a player strength of only 10, including goalkeeper, he has to work fast. Southend have been forced to cancel a home match against West Ham United, on Monday because of their inability to field a full side.

Alan Ashman, a former manager of West Ham United, has been appointed assistant manager of Southend United. He joins forces with John Newman again after serving as chief scout at Derby County when Newman was in charge at the Baseball Ground.

David Harvey, a former Scottish goalkeeper, is to captain Leeds United next season. Harvey resigned from Leeds last season after a bitter term with the North American football club, Vancouver Whitecaps.

Coventry City will have to pay Leeds £100,000 for the services of David Harvey. The transfer fee was decided by a Football League tribunal at Lytham St Anne's.

Burnley have agreed to pay about £30,000 for the West Ham centre-half Joe Gallagher and the Burnley manager, John Bond, expects to complete the signing today. The Plymouth striker Jeff Cook joined the fourth division club Halifax Town on a free transfer yesterday. Cook, aged 30, scored 21 goals in 54 league appearances for Plymouth in two seasons. He had joined them from Stoke in 1981 for a fee of £25,000.

The transfer almost two years ago of the England captain Bryan Robson from West Bromwich Albion to Manchester United yielded a profit of £285,000 for West Bromwich last season. Robson was sold to United for a British record fee of £2.2m in a package deal involving Remi Moses and West Bromwich are still receiving substantial instalments from Old Trafford.

A match sponsorship arrangement has been negotiated between Norwich City and Pointer Motor Company. Although final details have still to be confirmed, the contract allows Pointer the sponsorship of a specific number of matches and ground advertising.

Nottingham Forest are hoping to attract cash from Saudi Arabia in East Midlands Business houses. Representatives of leading Saudi club, Al Hilal, are to spend a month in Nottingham preparing for a five-year-old, though there is always the possibility that she might be sold.

Last season Mrs Hills turned down £20,000 for her prize and joy from Robert Sangster, an offer

AMERICA'S CUP

Victory 83 trailing Canada 1

Newport (Reuters)—The Canadian yacht, Canada, won the America's Cup yesterday in trials to choose an America's Cup challenger with a convincing win over Australia's yacht, Advance. Canada 1 outlasted Advance over the 24.3 mile course by 2 min 11 sec.

But despite the victory the yacht remained well behind Australia II, which maintained its commanding lead in the trials by defeating Britain's Victory 73 by 2 min 42 sec. As a result the British boat dropped to third place.

Italy's Azura, always good in light conditions, clinched its fourth place by defeating Australia's Challenge 12, which is now fifth. But less than one point separated the four boats trailing Australia II at the Conclusion of yesterday's races on Rhode Island Sound.

The latest of a series of trials to choose which boat will defend the America's Cup for the United States in September also ended today, with Dennis Cosner's Liberty winning three straight races against Cosner's own team to maintain its position as clear favourite.

Liberty won the first race over a six-mile course by 1 min 34 sec. In the second, and third races over a seven-mile course it was ahead by 1 min 10 sec and 42 sec at the finish.

Only the third race was a real contest. Cosner's lead two-thirds of the way up the first leg, but then Liberty broke through after a brief tacking duel and had a 43 second lead at the first mark down the bay. Despite his boat's long string of defeats, Cosner's skipper, John Kilday, said he still hopes to finish ahead of Liberty and the third challenger in the trials, Defender.

Today's pairings for the challenges will be Victory's 73 versus Azura, Canada 1 against France 3 and Challenge 12 against Advance. Australia II takes the day off.

DEFENDER: Liberty won 10, but its Defender 7 lost 10. Cosner's team, 104, has a 10-10 record. Liberty, 104, has a 10-10 record. Defender, 104, has a 10-10 record.

CHALLENGER: Ontario placed Australia II in the second round at the \$253,000 (167,000) Volvo International tennis tournament.

North Conway, New Hampshire (AP)—John Kilday, of South Africa, the No 5 seed, and Chris Lewis of New Zealand, the No 10 seed, will meet in the second round at the \$253,000 (167,000) Volvo International tennis tournament.

RUGBY LEAGUE

Swinton seek support

By Keith Macklin

Several Rugby League clubs, faced with falling gate receipts and increased costs, are taking drastic action. Swinton, the second division club with next season expected to be a "bustling" operation designed to bring in support from new areas.

The plan is to provide special buses from Blackburn in East Lancashire, not a Rugby League area. The buses will transport new fans to and from the Swinton ground, and the prices of around £2 will cover a seat in the ground in addition to transport.

Cardiff City, who had an operational loss of nearly £15,000, are to reduce the players' bonus money from £90 a win to £50 a win. Swinton are also reducing pay for players, and at Cardiff travelling expenses are to be reduced.

Troon's green pastures

By Michael Barry

The population of Troon, a tiny village in the Scottish Borders, is keeping Sunday August 28 free in their diaries. On the first time the cricket side are within sight of the long trek to Lord's and the Whitebait Village Trophy final.

Troon, champions in 1972, 1973 and 1976, are among the last eight from an original entry of over 650 clubs. A six-wicket win over Coatbridge from Withington, saw Brian Carter, one of two brothers who played in all three final wins, hit an unbeaten 54. Carew, giants in their own right in the Fife and Perthshire League, are Troon's quarter-final opponents in this Sunday. Their best Frooster by six wickets and now have the home advantage.

Freuchie, from Scotland, made history by beating Kirkcaldy to become the first side from the north of the border to reach the quarter-final round. Their tie with Seacroft, the beaten finalists in 1976, will give them the opportunity of avenging a defeat by the Yorkshire men two seasons ago.

No fewer than three sets of brothers will play in the game but one of two father and son combinations will be parted by the absence of Seacroft's John Finnifield. The man of the match with 63 in the win over Caldry, Finnifield junior, is on holiday in Greece.

Revenge will also be in the air at Longniddry where Langleybury, their conquerors in 1981, are the favourites. The family connection is furthered here by more brothers, fathers, sons and cousins.

QUARTER-FINAL ROUND (Sunday July 31): Coatbridge v Troon; Frooster v Seacroft; Seacroft v Troon; Troon v Seacroft.

TODAY'S FIXTURES

CRICKET
Second XI Championship: Lancashire v Yorkshire; Lancashire v Yorkshire; Lancashire v Yorkshire.

FOOTBALL
County Championship (11.0 to 5.30 p.m.): Lancashire v Yorkshire; Lancashire v Yorkshire; Lancashire v Yorkshire.

OTHER SPORT
Golf: English women's championship (11.0 to 5.30 p.m.): Lancashire v Yorkshire; Lancashire v Yorkshire; Lancashire v Yorkshire.

Lionhearted Soba proves a roaring success in sprint

By Michael Seely

Soba is bound for the William Hill Sprint championship at York and the Prix de l'Abbaye at Longchamp after her heartwarming triumph in the King George Stakes at Goodwood yesterday.

David Chapman's Yorkshire-trained heroine stamped herself as the most popular winner of the meeting as she was cheered to the echo on her return to the unsaddling enclosure, just as she had been after her pillar-to-post victory in the Stewards' Cup last year.

Surprisingly, after Soba's amazing 11 wins last year, this was her first victory of the current campaign, but how magnificently did this lionhearted filly put her seal of authority on the race to gain her first group success after having finished runner-up on the William Hill July Cup, the King's Stand Stakes and the Dismal Stakes. "This was the first time the lionhearted filly has been up behind," said Chapman. "She blew up behind."

John Dunlop's reigning champion sprinter will of course be Soba's main rival at York.

The gamble of keeping Soba in training has now paid a handsome dividend for the four-year-old's breeder, Muriel Hills, who owns the mare in partnership with the trainer. She might be kept in training as a five-year-old, though there is always the possibility that she might be sold.

Last season Mrs Hills turned down £20,000 for her prize and joy from Robert Sangster, an offer

which included a share in Soba's first foal.

Both Dick Hearn and Henry Cecil continued their triumphant march forward at the meeting on a windward, but glorious afternoon. Hearn landed a double by winning the Goodwood Cup with Little Wolf and the Denham Stakes with Head. This gave the royal trainer his third success at the meeting and Trojan Fen is now a 33-1 chance for next year's Derby after giving Cecil his fourth victory of the five-day festival in the Lanes Champagne Stakes.

Despite faltering in the last furlong, Little Wolf's winning time of 4min 32.2sec broke the record established by Grey Baron in 1977 by nearly three seconds. Little Wolf is also the fourth horse to win both the 'Acorn' Cup and the Goodwood Cup in the past five years. Both the winner and the runner-up, Karadur, deserve full marks for gameness.

"That was one of the fastest-run stayers' races I've ever taken part in," said Lester Pigott afterwards. But although Little Wolf was being rushed along to hold his place by Willie Carson approaching the straight, Lord Forchester's five-year-old appeared to be holding Karadur comfortably, entering the last furlong. He then stumbled as if in pain about 100 yards from home and at the winning post had only half a length to spare. Sentella Man finished six lengths further away in third place.

"Little Wolf was nearly sound when he got back to the stables," said Major Hearn. "We'll put a poultice on him tonight and he should know more in a couple of days' time."

Still obviously upset about the disappointment of Vancore, Cecil was nevertheless delighted to watch Trojan Fen prove far too strong for 'Elegant Air and Captain Singleton in the Champagne Stakes. "I can't have any firm plans for any of them at present, as there are also Precocious and Mr Niarcho's other two-year-olds Millbrook to consider," said the trainer, who confirmed that Vancore must be rated the best of the powerful team for two-year-olds at Warren Place by announcing the Mill Reef Stakes, and the Dewhurst Stakes as the targets for Daniel Widenstein's typhoid colt.

Pigott is still considering appealing against his sentence and Vancore's qualification but Cecil thinks it will be a waste of time.

Barry Hills had his third success of the meeting when Hollywood Party made amends for disappointment in the Banbury and Stewards' Cups in the Albert Stakes. "That was the first time I backed him this season," said the Lambourn trainer. "That was Hollywood Party's first success in his last 16 outings and I am now certain that seven furlongs is his best trip."

And finally, Henry Candy is now hopeful of repeating his father, Derrick's, 1971 triumph in the Cambridgegrange with King and after Mauricezou had recovered his best form in the Drayton Handicap.

Goodwood results

King George Stakes (Group 1) 11.40 a.m. 1. Soba (11.40) 2. Karadur (11.41) 3. Karadur (11.42) 4. Karadur (11.43) 5. Karadur (11.44) 6. Karadur (11.45) 7. Karadur (11.46) 8. Karadur (11.47) 9. Karadur (11.48) 10. Karadur (11.49) 11. Karadur (11.50) 12. Karadur (11.51) 13. Karadur (11.52) 14. Karadur (11.53) 15. Karadur (11.54) 16. Karadur (11.55) 17. Karadur (11.56) 18. Karadur (11.57) 19. Karadur (11.58) 20. Karadur (11.59) 21. Karadur (12.00) 22. Karadur (12.01) 23. Karadur (12.02) 24. Karadur (12.03) 25. Karadur (12.04) 26. Karadur (12.05) 27. Karadur (12.06) 28. Karadur (12.07) 29. Karadur (12.08) 30. Karadur (12.09) 31. Karadur (12.10) 32. Karadur (12.11) 33. Karadur (12.12) 34. Karadur (12.13) 35. Karadur (12.14) 36. Karadur (12.15) 37. Karadur (12.16) 38. Karadur (12.17) 39. Karadur (12.18) 40. Karadur (12.19) 41. Karadur (12.20) 42. Karadur (12.21) 43. Karadur (12.22) 44. Karadur (12.23) 45. Karadur (12.24) 46. Karadur (12.25) 47. Karadur (12.26) 48. Karadur (12.27) 49. Karadur (12.28) 50. Karadur (12.29) 51. Karadur (12.30) 52. Karadur (12.31) 53. Karadur (12.32) 54. Karadur (12.33) 55. Karadur (12.34) 56. Karadur (12.35) 57. Karadur (12.36) 58. Karadur (12.37) 59. Karadur (12.38) 60. Karadur (12.39) 61. Karadur (12.40) 62. Karadur (12.41) 63. Karadur (12.42) 64. Karadur (12.43) 65. Karadur (12.44) 66. Karadur (12.45) 67. Karadur (12.46) 68. Karadur (12.47) 69. Karadur (12.48) 70. Karadur (12.49) 71. Karadur (12.50) 72. Karadur (12.51) 73. Karadur (12.52) 74. Karadur (12.53) 75. Karadur (12.54) 76. Karadur (12.55) 77. Karadur (12.56) 78. Karadur (12.57) 79. Karadur (12.58) 80. Karadur (12.59) 81. Karadur (13.00) 82. Karadur (13.01) 83. Karadur (13.02) 84. Karadur (13.03) 85. Karadur (13.04) 86. Karadur (13.05) 87. Karadur (13.06) 88. Karadur (13.07) 89. Karadur (13.08) 90. Karadur (13.09) 91. Karadur (13.10) 92. Karadur (13.11) 93. Karadur (13.12) 94. Karadur (13.13) 95. Karadur (13.14) 96. Karadur (13.15) 97. Karadur (13.16) 98. Karadur (13.17) 99. Karadur (13.18) 100. Karadur (13.19) 101. Karadur (13.20) 102. Karadur (13.21) 103. Karadur (13.22) 104. Karadur (13.23) 105. Karadur (13.24) 106. Karadur (13.25) 107. Karadur (13.26) 108. Karadur (13.27) 109. Karadur (13.28) 110. Karadur (13.29) 111. Karadur (13.30) 112. Karadur (13.31) 113. Karadur (13.32) 114. Karadur (13.33) 115. Karadur (13.34) 116. Karadur (13.35) 117. Karadur (13.36) 118. Karadur (13.37) 119. Karadur (13.38) 120. Karadur (13.39) 121. Karadur (13.40) 122. Karadur (13.41) 123. Karadur (13.42) 124. Karadur (13.43) 125. Karadur (13.44) 126. Karadur (13.45) 127. Karadur (13.46) 128. Karadur (13.47) 129. Karadur (13.48) 130. Karadur (13.49) 131. Karadur (13.50) 132. Karadur (13.51) 133. Karadur (13.52) 134. Karadur (13.53) 135. Karadur (13.54) 136. Karadur (13.55) 137. Karadur (13.56) 138. Karadur (13.57) 139. Karadur (13.58) 140. Karadur (13.59) 141. Karadur (14.00) 142. Karadur (14.01) 143. Karadur (14.02) 144. Karadur (14.03) 145. Karadur (14.04) 146. Karadur (14.05) 147. Karadur (14.06) 148. Karadur (14.07) 149. Karadur (14.08) 150. Karadur (14.09) 151. Karadur (14.10) 152. Karadur (14.11) 153. Karadur (14.12) 154. Karadur (14.13) 155. Karadur (14.14) 156. Karadur (14.15) 157. Karadur (14.16) 158. Karadur (14.17) 159. Karadur (14.18) 160. Karadur (14.19) 161. Karadur (14.20) 162. Karadur (14.21) 163. Karadur (14.22) 164. Karadur (14.23) 165. Karadur (14.24) 166. Karadur (14.25) 167. Karadur (14.26) 168. Karadur (14.27) 169. Karadur (14.28) 170. Karadur (14.29) 171. Karadur (14.30) 172. Karadur (14.31) 173. Karadur (14.32) 174. Karadur (14.33) 175. Karadur (14.34) 176. Karadur (14.35) 177. Karadur (14.36) 178. Karadur (14.37) 179. Karadur (14.38) 180. Karadur (14.39) 181. Karadur (14.40) 182. Karadur (14.41) 183. Karadur (14.42) 184. Karadur (14.43) 185. Karadur (14.44) 186. Karadur (14.45) 187. Karadur (14.46) 188. Karadur (14.47) 189. Karadur (14.48) 190. Karadur (14.49) 191. Karadur (14.50) 192. Karadur (14.51) 193. Karadur (14.52) 194. Karadur (14.53) 195. Karadur (14.54) 196. Karadur (14.55) 197. Karadur (14.56) 198. Karadur (14.57) 199. Karadur (14.58) 200. Karadur (14.59) 201. Karadur (15.00) 202. Karadur (15.01) 203. Karadur (15.02) 204. Karadur (15.03) 205. Karadur (15.04) 206. Karadur (15.05) 207. Karadur (15.06) 208. Karadur (15.07) 209. Karadur (15.08) 210. Karadur (15.09) 211. Karadur (15.10) 212. Karadur (15.11) 213. Karadur (15.12) 214. Karadur (15.13) 215. Karadur (15.14) 216. Karadur (15.15) 217. Karadur (15.16) 218. Karadur (15.17) 219. Karadur (15.18) 220. Karadur (15.19) 221. Karadur (15.20) 222. Karadur (15.21) 223. Karadur (15.22) 224. Karadur (15.23) 225. Karadur (15.24) 226. Karadur (15.25) 227. Karadur (15.26) 228. Karadur (15.27) 229. Karadur (15.28) 230. Karadur (15.29) 231. Karadur (15.30) 232. Karadur (15.31) 233. Karadur (15.32) 234. Karadur (15.33) 235. Karadur (15.34) 236. Karadur (15.35) 237. Karadur (15.36) 238. Karadur (15.37) 239. Karadur (15.38) 240. Karadur (15.39) 241. Karadur (15.40) 242. Karadur (15.41) 243. Karadur (15.42) 244. Karadur (15.43) 245. Karadur (15.44) 246. Karadur (15.45) 247. Karadur (15.46) 248. Karadur (15.47) 249. Karadur (15.48) 250. Karadur (15.49) 251. Karadur (15.50) 252. Karadur (15.51) 253. Karadur (15.52) 254. Karadur (15.53) 255. Karadur (15.54) 256. Karadur (15.55) 257. Karadur (15.56) 258. Karadur (15.57) 259. Karadur (15.58) 260. Karadur (15.59) 261. Karadur (16.00) 262. Karadur (16.01) 263. Karadur (16.02) 264. Karadur (16.03) 265. Karadur (16.04) 266. Karadur (16.05) 267. Karadur (16.06) 268. Karadur (16.07) 269. Karadur (16.08) 270. Karadur (16.09) 271. Karadur (16.10) 272. Karadur (16.11) 273. Karadur (16.12) 274. Karadur (16.13) 275. Karadur (16.14) 276. Karadur (16.15) 277. Karadur (16.16) 278. Karadur (16.17) 279. Karadur (16.18) 280. Karadur (16.19) 281. Karadur (16.20) 282. Karadur (16.21) 283. Karadur (16.22) 284. Karadur (16.23) 285. Karadur (16.24) 286. Karadur (16.25) 287. Karadur (16.26) 288. Karadur (16.27) 289. Karadur (16.28) 290. Karadur (16.29) 291. Karadur (16.30) 292. Karadur (16.31) 293. Karadur (16.32) 294. Karadur (16.33) 295. Karadur (16.34) 296. Karadur (16.35) 297. Karadur (16.36) 298. Karadur (16.37) 299. Karadur (16.38) 300. Karadur (16.39) 301. Karadur (16.40) 302. Karadur (16.41) 303. Karadur (16.42) 304. Karadur (16.43) 305. Karadur (16.44) 306. Karadur (16.45) 307. Karadur (16.46) 308. Karadur (16.47) 309. Karadur (16.48) 310. Karadur (16.49) 311. Karadur (16.50) 312. Karadur (16.51) 313. Karadur (16.52) 314. Karadur (16.53) 315. Karadur (16.54) 316. Karadur (16.55) 317. Karadur (16.56) 318. Karadur (16.57) 319. Karadur (16.58) 320. Karadur (16.59) 321. Karadur (17.00) 322. Karadur (17.01) 323. Karadur (17.02) 324. Karadur (17.03) 325. Karadur (17.04) 326. Karadur (17.05) 327. Karadur (17.06) 328. Karadur (17.07) 329. Karadur (17.08) 330. Karadur (17.09) 331. Karadur (17.10) 332. Karadur (17.11) 333. Karadur (17.12) 334. Karadur (17.13) 335. Karadur (17.14) 336. Karadur (17.15) 337. Karadur (17.16) 338. Karadur (17.17) 339. Karadur (17.18) 340. Karadur (17.19) 341. Karadur (17.20) 342. Karadur (17.21) 343. Karadur (17.22) 344. Karadur (17.23) 345. Karadur (17.24) 346. Karadur (17.25) 347. Karadur (17.26) 348. Karadur (17.27) 349. Karadur (17.28) 350. Karadur (17.29) 351. Karadur (17.30) 352. Karadur (17.31) 353. Karadur (17.32) 354. Karadur (17.33) 355. Karadur (17.34) 356. Karadur (17.35) 357. Karadur (17.36) 358. Karadur (17.37) 359. Karadur (17.38) 360. Karadur (17.39) 361. Karadur (17.40) 362. Karadur (17.41) 363. Karadur (17.42) 364. Karadur (17.43) 365. Karadur (17.44) 366. Karadur (17.45) 367. Karadur (17.46) 368. Karadur (17.47) 369. Karadur (17.48) 370. Karadur (17.49) 371. Karadur (17.50) 372. Karadur (17.51) 373. Karadur (17.52) 374. Karadur (17.53) 375. Karadur (17.54) 376. Karadur (17.55) 377. Karadur (17.56) 378. Karadur (17.57) 379. Karadur (17.58) 380. Karadur (17.59) 381. Karadur (18.00) 382. Karadur (18.01) 383. Karadur (18.02) 384. Karadur (18.03) 385. Karadur (18.04) 386. Karadur (18.05) 387. Karadur (18.06) 388. Karadur (18.07) 389. Karadur (18.08) 390. Karadur (18.09) 391. Karadur (18.10) 392. Karadur (18.11) 393. Karadur (18.12) 394. Karadur (18.13) 395. Karadur (18.14) 396. Karadur (18.15) 397. Karadur (18.16) 398. Karadur (18.17) 399. Karadur (18.18) 400. Karadur (18.19) 401. Karadur (18.20) 402. Karadur (18.21) 403. Karadur (18.22) 404. Karadur (18.23) 405. Karadur (18.24) 406. Karadur (18.25) 407. Karadur (18.26) 408. Karadur (18.27) 409. Karadur (18.28) 410. Karadur (18.29) 411. Karadur (18.30) 412. Karadur (18.31) 413. Karadur (18.32) 414. Karadur (18.33) 415. Karadur (18.34) 416. Karadur (18.35) 417. Karadur (18.36) 418. Karadur (18.37) 419. Karadur (18.38) 420. Karadur (18.39) 421. Karadur (18.40) 422. Karadur (18.41) 423. Karadur (18.42) 424. Karadur (18.43) 425. Karadur (18.44) 426. Karadur (18.45) 427. Karadur (18.46) 428. Karadur (18.47) 429. Karadur (18.48) 430. Karadur (18.49) 431. Karadur (18.50) 432. Karadur (18.51) 433. Karadur (18.52) 434. Karadur (18.53) 435. Karadur (18.54) 436. Karadur (18.55) 437. Karadur (18.56) 438. Karadur (18.57) 439. Karadur (18.58) 440. Karadur (18.59) 441. Karadur (19.00) 442. Karadur (19.01) 443. Karadur (19.02) 444. Karadur (19.03) 445. Karadur (19.04) 446. Karadur (19.05) 447. Karadur (19.06) 448. Karadur (19.07) 449. Karadur (19.08) 450. Karadur (19.09) 451. Karadur (19.10) 452. Karadur (19.11) 453. Karadur (19.12) 454. Karadur (19.13) 455. Karadur (19.14) 456. Karadur (19.15) 457. Karadur (19.16) 458. Karadur (19.17) 459. Kar

Gay Lemur looks set to continue the Hobbs revival

By Michael Phillips, Racing Correspondent

Gay Lemur looks a sporting bet to win the Extel Handicap at Goodwood today when there are clear signs that his trainer, Bruce Hobbs, is emerging from the doldrums. "You name them, we've had them," was Hobbs's remark about the problems that have plagued his horses this season when, with an understandable sigh of relief, he welcomed Sharpish into the winner's enclosure at Goodwood on Wednesday.

That victory, coming so soon after El Pontevicchio's at Windsor on Monday, was just the sort of encouragement that Hobbs needed to believe that the worst was over.

Now I am looking to Hay Lemur to re-emphasize the

point by winning the principal race at Goodwood this afternoon. His task is anything but easy with 9st 11lb to carry in what is always a fiercely competitive handicap, but Hobbs knows precisely what is required, having won it in 1974 with Take A Reef.

There is in fact a link between the two. Take A Reef won the Magnet Cup at York en route to Goodwood whereas Gay Lemur was beaten half a length by Bedtime in the same big York handicap.

Perhaps, even more poignant, is the fact that the weights for today's race were published before Gay Lemur ran so well at York. With the benefit of hindsight the handicapper would have set him an even harder task as the study of more recent races shows that the will

be meeting others today on 4th better terms than he will in the future.

That could mean the difference between defeat and victory, especially as it is difficult to split Airfield and Range-finder on their running at York in May, and the way that they have been assessed now.

Yesterday's racing Page 19

With successive victories at Brighton and Windsor to his name Millfontaine could turn out to be the main stumbling block this afternoon as far as Gay Lemur is concerned.

No matter how Millfontaine fares, Guy Harwood and Greiville Starkey should still sample the sweet taste of success, thanks to Carocrest, my selection for the Foxhall Maiden Stakes. This is the race that first cost Doncaster in such a close-run affair last year.

Following a highly promising debut at Sandown where he was beaten only about a length by three more experienced rivals headed by Role of the Sea, Carocrest is not expected to account for the Shirley Heights colt Crampson, who finished fourth behind Roussillon, who is a stable companion of Carocrest at Pulborough.

The Selsey Maiden Stakes, another race for two-year-olds, can go to Dynamic Leader, even though he let his camp down with an uncharacteristic bump in his only race so far. That was at Yarmouth where Dynamic Leader started at 9-4 and on finished only fourth.

Our Newmarket Correspondent says that this beautifully bred colt by Lyphard, out of a Seabird mare who is herself closely related to the dam of Diamond Shoal, deserves another chance. If he wins I expect Dynamic Leader to be the second of two winners for Henry Cecil and Lester Piggott who look poised to win the Alycidon Stakes with Sabre Dance.

Recent events have cast a shadow of doubt over the current crop of three-year-olds. In the circumstances, Sabre Dance may well be up to beating the likes of Seymour Hicks and Society Boy. Following highly promising performances behind Statera at Sandown and Royal Ascot Sabre Dance duly landed the odds laid on him in the Land of Burns Stakes at Ayr earlier this month.

Valkyrie, in the same ownership and care as Sabre Dance, will be fancied for the Ralph Hubbard Memorial Nursery following good runs at Newbury and Windsor but I prefer Countess Concorde, especially now that she will be running over five furlongs after seemingly failing to stay the six and final furlong of the St Catherine's Stakes at Newbury a fortnight ago.

Reflection, who finished third that day, has a healthy pull of 9lb in the weights this afternoon for three lengths but I still prefer Countess Concorde.

Finally, after riding at Goodwood, Pat Eddery will fly to Newmarket for the evening meeting there. His hectic day will be rewarded with a first and last race double on Beldale Lear (6.15) and Sweet Slew (8.35).

Goodwood

Draw advantage: high numbers best

Total: Double 2.5, 4.10, Treble 2.30, 3.40, 4.40

(Probation (NCC) 2.5, 4.10, 2.30, 3.40, 4.40)

2.0 FOXHALL STAKES (2-y-o; 13 runners)

103	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)	103	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)
104	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)	104	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)
105	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)	105	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)
106	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)	106	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)
107	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)	107	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)
108	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)	108	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)
109	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)	109	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)
110	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)	110	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)
111	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)	111	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)
112	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)	112	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)
113	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)	113	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)
114	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)	114	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)
115	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)	115	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)
116	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)	116	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)
117	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)	117	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)
118	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)	118	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)
119	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)	119	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)
120	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)	120	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)
121	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)	121	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)
122	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)	122	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)
123	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)	123	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)
124	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)	124	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)
125	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)	125	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)
126	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)	126	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)
127	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)	127	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)
128	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)	128	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)
129	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)	129	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)
130	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)	130	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)
131	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)	131	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)
132	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)	132	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)
133	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)	133	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)
134	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)	134	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)
135	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)	135	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)
136	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)	136	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)
137	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)	137	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)
138	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)	138	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)
139	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)	139	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)
140	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)	140	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)
141	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)	141	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)
142	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)	142	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)
143	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)	143	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)
144	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)	144	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)
145	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)	145	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)
146	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)	146	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)
147	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)	147	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)
148	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)	148	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)
149	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)	149	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)
150	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)	150	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)
151	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)	151	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)
152	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)	152	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)
153	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)	153	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)
154	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)	154	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)
155	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)	155	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)
156	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)	156	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)
157	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)	157	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)
158	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)	158	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)
159	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)	159	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)
160	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)	160	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)
161	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)	161	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)
162	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)	162	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)
163	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)	163	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)
164	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)	164	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)
165	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)	165	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)
166	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)	166	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)
167	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)	167	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)
168	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)	168	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)
169	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)	169	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)
170	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)	170	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)
171	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)	171	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)
172	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)	172	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)
173	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)	173	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)
174	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)	174	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)
175	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)	175	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)
176	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)	176	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)
177	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)	177	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)
178	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)	178	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)
179	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)	179	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)
180	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)	180	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)
181	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)	181	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)
182	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)	182	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)
183	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)	183	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)
184	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)	184	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)
185	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)	185	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)
186	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)	186	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)
187	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)	187	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)
188	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)	188	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)
189	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)	189	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)
190	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)	190	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)
191	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)	191	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)
192	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)	192	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)
193	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)	193	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)
194	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)	194	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)
195	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)	195	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)
196	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)	196	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)
197	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)	197	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)
198	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)	198	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)
199	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)	199	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)
200	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)	200	AMEL (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)

2 Crampion, 114 Carcorst, 5 Kozocole, 152 Young Turk, 10 Lord Bush, 14 Gussenside, 19 Two Up, 20 others.

2.30 ALCYON STAKES (2-y-o; 11 4f) (7)

230	230-234	ATYRADA (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)	230	ATYRADA (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)
231	230-234	ATYRADA (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)	231	ATYRADA (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)
232	230-234	ATYRADA (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)	232	ATYRADA (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)
233	230-234	ATYRADA (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)	233	ATYRADA (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)
234	230-234	ATYRADA (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)	234	ATYRADA (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)
235	230-234	ATYRADA (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)	235	ATYRADA (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)
236	230-234	ATYRADA (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)	236	ATYRADA (D) (M) (N) (S) (P) (R) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)
237	230-			

WE'VE GOT YOU
 Insurance Brokerage
 Commercial Insurance
 Personal Auto & Life

BUSINESS TO BUSINESS

WE'VE GOT YOU
 Insurance Brokerage
 Commercial Insurance
 Personal Auto & Life

BUSINESSES FOR SALE	
<p>FOR SALE</p> <p>Mayfair W.1. Travel Agency, with IATA/IATA licences, lease held until 1993.</p> <p>Box 1761H, The Times.</p>	<p>ELECTRONIC SUB-ASSEMBLY</p> <p>Business for sale as a going concern</p> <p>A business engaged in the sub-contract manufacture of PCBs and Cable Harnesses for major computer manufacturers is for sale as a going concern.</p> <p>Turnover £2.5m p.a.</p> <p>Highly skilled workforce of about 300; good labour relations.</p> <p>Location: Greenock, Scotland.</p>

**Eastcote,
Middlesex.**

For further particulars apply
quoting ref. FHM/PMCC

100 Wellington Street, Glasgow, G2 6DY.

Unique Business

Invested in sport and leisure for sale. Can be converted to retail shop. On target profits for 1985, £520,000. No competition what-so-ever. Price £280,000. Owner emigrating.

0602 389860

THRIVING AND ENJOYABLE special sit central business in superb area. Excellent turnover. Profitable £200,000 net profit p.a. for sale. Cash and stock available. Call Mr. C. J. Smith, 07-534 4444. See him or write for details. Referrals welcome. Write for prospectus. Tel 01451 2444. The Times 1984 Commercial Yearbook.

CORNWALL - Whole Time Health Food Shop. Attractive modern kitchen fully equipped. In prime location Cornwall town. Established 2 years. Excellent customer turnover. Lease free. £15,000 + stock + vtl Tel St Austell 800494.

HOTEL Compact 23 bedrooms, increase in room conditions. Bar/bistro, tourist trade. Close London, easy for airport. All machine laundry facilities. Freehold £225,000. Lawson & Harnett 01-601 2222.

HONG KONG principals - now in UK. Selling established business with a relationship with a strong UK trading partner. International sales. Referrals welcome. Mr. Robinson on 01-451 2444.

OLD LAMPS FOR NEW. Very well

SOUTHAMPTON - City Centre

Oches International Darts Club

Newly fitted premises.
Fully licensed - Bar and darts floor

Suitable for Night Club/Disco purposes 7,570 sq. ft.

FOR SALE

EDWARD SYMMONS & PARTNERS

55/52 Wilton Road, London, SW1H 1DH

Tel: 01-934 8454

PACKAGING MATERIALS BUSINESS

The receivers of a flexible packaging company in the Midlands, with easy access to M6 Motorway, offer for sale a business, manufacturing quality packaging

Investment Luminance business retail as manufacturer's direct sales representative. Washington location. Open since December 1987. Excellent opportunity. Call Larry Lawson & Herman (01-337 9777).

MAINTENANCE SERVICE from company of entrepreneurs for businesses requiring new design services; everywhere else available to operate construction for retiring owners. Tel. (0254) 446460.

FREE SALE Year-round and lucrative small car and van hire company. Vauxhall delivery vans required every day. No experience required. £10,000 investment. £25,000/£30k. Best 0208 H The Times.

NEW COMPANY with excellent profit potential manufacturing leading high quality specialist products offers a small equity share for sale to a motivated investor. Expansion opportunities. Contact Mr P. Thomas, Box 1996 H The Times.

I HAVE BEEN in marketing and advertising for 10 years and am now looking for new investments! Part-time or full-time. No previous experience and exciting business. Box No 1000 The Times.

5 ACRES LEISURE COMPLEX in Devon. Pool, sauna, ice bath, 1 covered heated pool, 10 tennis courts, restaurant complex with kitchen facilities and shop. Tel. 0200 776 000. Mrs J. Mountain (02543) 420496.

VINE BUSINESS in West of England. 6 guides, turnover in excess of £200,000 p.a. Drivers included. Full accounts available. Tel. 01752 H The Times.

SINCE I have owned company shared with me last year, I'd like part £20,000/\$30,000. Tel. 01253 410000. Mr J. Gifford, Tel. 01253 410000.

CORPU - For sale, well est. driving business. 2 drivers, 20 customers. Lond. Regd. 200,000. Tel. 0204 00552.

THE SYM PACKET Bar Restaurant

Price Waterhouse

SUNBED HIRE BUSINESS

For Sale

75 Units in Locations

Monthly income circa £800

May split Principals only

01-833 4566

Selling Your Business?

If so, we are a go-ahead Public Group interested in acquiring soundly managed companies with a good track record earning pre-tax profits between £100,000 and £500,000.

Write Box 17805, c/o St James's House,
417 Edin' Road, Croydon, London EC1A 3ER.

[illegible]

INVESTMENT PROPERTY

ISLE OF MAN

- ★ Low tax area 20%
- ★ No Corporation Tax
- ★ Capital Gains Tax

TOP OPPORTUNITY

London Export Drilling Company

(3m sq. export sales, niches expanding)

[illegible][illegible]

63301 FX 868423.

1 041 6416880.

Edited by Peter Davalle

Radio 2

Radio 2

Now on the hour every hour (except 9.00pm and 5.00pm) Major Roadshows
 9.00pm The 1960s 10.00pm The 1970s
 10.30pm The 1980s 11.00pm The 1990s
 11.30pm The 2000s 12.00pm The 2010s
 12.30pm The 2020s 1.00pm The 2030s
 1.30pm The 2040s 2.00pm The 2050s
 2.30pm The 2060s 3.00pm The 2070s
 3.30pm The 2080s 4.00pm The 2090s
 4.30pm The 2100s 5.00pm The 2110s
 5.30pm The 2120s 6.00pm The 2130s
 6.30pm The 2140s 7.00pm The 2150s
 7.30pm The 2160s 8.00pm The 2170s
 8.30pm The 2180s 9.00pm The 2190s
 9.30pm The 2200s 10.00pm The 2210s
 10.30pm The 2220s 11.00pm The 2230s
 11.30pm The 2240s 12.00pm The 2250s
 12.30pm The 2260s 1.00pm The 2270s
 1.30pm The 2280s 2.00pm The 2290s
 2.30pm The 2300s 3.00pm The 2310s
 3.30pm The 2320s 4.00pm The 2330s
 4.30pm The 2340s 5.00pm The 2350s
 5.30pm The 2360s 6.00pm The 2370s
 6.30pm The 2380s 7.00pm The 2390s
 7.30pm The 2400s 8.00pm The 2410s
 8.30pm The 2420s 9.00pm The 2430s
 9.30pm The 2440s 10.00pm The 2450s
 10.30pm The 2460s 11.00pm The 2470s
 11.30pm The 2480s 12.00pm The 2490s
 12.30pm The 2500s 1.00pm The 2510s
 1.30pm The 2520s 2.00pm The 2530s
 2.30pm The 2540s 3.00pm The 2550s
 3.30pm The 2560s 4.00pm The 2570s
 4.30pm The 2580s 5.00pm The 2590s
 5.30pm The 2600s 6.00pm The 2610s
 6.30pm The 2620s 7.00pm The 2630s
 7.30pm The 2640s 8.00pm The 2650s
 8.30pm The 2660s 9.00pm The 2670s
 9.30pm The 2680s 10.00pm The 2690s
 10.30pm The 2700s 11.00pm The 2710s
 11.30pm The 2720s 12.00pm The 2730s
 12.30pm The 2740s 1.00pm The 2750s
 1.30pm The 2760s 2.00pm The 2770s
 2.30pm The 2780s 3.00pm The 2790s
 3.30pm The 2800s 4.00pm The 2810s
 4.30pm The 2820s 5.00pm The 2830s
 5.30pm The 2840s 6.00pm The 2850s
 6.30pm The 2860s 7.00pm The 2870s
 7.30pm The 2880s 8.00pm The 2890s
 8.30pm The 2900s 9.00pm The 2910s
 9.30pm The 2920s 10.00pm The 2930s
 10.30pm The 2940s 11.00pm The 2950s
 11.30pm The 2960s 12.00pm The 2970s
 12.30pm The 2980s 1.00pm The 2990s
 1.30pm The 3000s 2.00pm The 3010s
 2.30pm The 3020s 3.00pm The 3030s
 3.30pm The 3040s 4.00pm The 3050s
 4.30pm The 3060s 5.00pm The 3070s
 5.30pm The 3080s 6.00pm The 3090s
 6.30pm The 3100s 7.00pm The 3110s
 7.30pm The 3120s 8.00pm The 3130s
 8.30pm The 3140s 9.00pm The 3150s
 9.30pm The 3160s 10.00pm The 3170s
 10.30pm The 3180s 11.00pm The 3190s
 11.30pm The 3200s 12.00pm The 3210s
 12.30pm The 3220s 1.00pm The 3230s
 1.30pm The 3240s 2.00pm The 3250s
 2.30pm The 3260s 3.00pm The 3270s
 3.30pm The 3280s 4.00pm The 3290s
 4.30pm The 3300s 5.00pm The 3310s
 5.30pm The 3320s 6.00pm The 3330s
 6.30pm The 3340s 7.00pm The 3350s
 7.30pm The 3360s 8.00pm The 3370s
 8.30pm The 3380s 9.00pm The 3390s
 9.30pm The 3400s 10.00pm The 3410s
 10.30pm The 3420s 11.00pm The 3430s
 11.30pm The 3440s 12.00pm The 3450s
 12.30pm The 3460s 1.00pm The 3470s
 1.30pm The 3480s 2.00pm The 3490s
 2.30pm The 3500s 3.00pm The 3510s
 3.30pm The 3520s 4.00pm The 3530s
 4.30pm The 3540s 5.00pm The 3550s
 5.30pm The 3560s 6.00pm The 3570s
 6.30pm The 3580s 7.00pm The 3590s
 7.30pm The 3600s 8.00pm The 3610s
 8.30pm The 3620s 9.00pm The 3630s
 9.30pm The 3640s 10.00pm The 3650s
 10.30pm The 3660s 11.00pm The 3670s
 11.30pm The 3680s 12.00pm The 3690s
 12.30pm The 3700s 1.00pm The 3710s
 1.30pm The 3720s 2.00pm The 3730s
 2.30pm The 3740s 3.00pm The 3750s
 3.30pm The 3760s 4.00pm The 3770s
 4.30pm The 3780s 5.00pm The 3790s
 5.30pm The 3800s 6.00pm The 3810s
 6.30pm The 3820s 7.00pm The 3830s
 7.30pm The 3840s 8.00pm The 3850s
 8.30pm The 3860s 9.00pm The 3870s
 9.30pm The 3880s 10.00pm The 3890s
 10.30pm The 3900s 11.00pm The 3910s
 11.30pm The 3920s 12.00pm The 3930s
 12.30pm The 3940s 1.00pm The 3950s
 1.30pm The 3960s 2.00pm The 3970s
 2.30pm The 3980s 3.00pm The 3990s
 3.30pm The 4000s 4.00pm The 4010s
 4.30pm The 4020s 5.00pm The 4030s
 5.30pm The 4040s 6.00pm The 4050s
 6.30pm The 4060s 7.00pm The 4070s
 7.30pm The 4080s 8.00pm The 4090s
 8.30pm The 4100s 9.00pm The 4110s
 9.30pm The 4120s 10.00pm The 4130s
 10.30pm The 4140s 11.00pm The 4150s
 11.30pm The 4160s 12.00pm The 4170s
 12.30pm The 4180s 1.00pm The 4190s
 1.30pm The 4200s 2.00pm The 4210s
 2.30pm The 4220s 3.00pm The 4230s
 3.30pm The 4240s 4.00pm The 4250s
 4.30pm The 4260s 5.00pm The 4270s
 5.30pm The 4280s 6.00pm The 4290s
 6.30pm The 4300s 7.00pm The 4310s
 7.30pm The 4320s 8.00pm The 4330s
 8.30pm The 4340s 9.00pm The 4350s
 9.30pm The 4360s 10.00pm The 4370s
 10.30pm The 4380s 11.00pm The 4390s
 11.30pm The 4400s 12.00pm The 4410s
 12.30pm The 4420s 1.00pm The 4430s
 1.30pm The 4440s 2.00pm The 4450s
 2.30pm The 4460s 3.00pm The 4470s
 3.30pm The 4480s 4.00pm The 4490s
 4.30pm The 4500s 5.00pm The 4510s
 5.30pm The 4520s 6.00pm The 4530s
 6.30pm The 4540s 7.00pm The 4550s
 7.30pm The 4560s 8.00pm The 4570s
 8.30pm The 4580s 9.00pm The 4590s
 9.30pm The 4600s 10.00pm The 4610s

Radio 1

200 on the ball hour from 6.30-8.00
 12.00 *Midnight* (W/R/W) 6.00 Adrian
 John. 7.00 *Mike Newell*. 8.00 *Simon
 Bates*. 1.40 *Tony Blackburn* with the
News. 2.00 *World News*. 2.30 *World
 Windermere*. 3.00 *Newscast*. 12.45
Mike Smith. 2.00 *Steve Wright*. 4.30
Peter Power's *satellite-Disc*. 5.30
News. 6.00 *World News*. 6.30 *Andy
 Fabbles*. 10.00 *The Friday Rock Show!*
 12.00 *24 Hour* (Ch) *VAR* *Radio 1*
 12.30 *Midnight* with *Radio 2*. 10.00 *World
 News*. 12.00 *World News* with *Radio 2*.

WORLD SERVICE

6.00 *Newscast*. 6.30 *The Gentleman of the
 Chapel Royal*. 7.00 *World News*. 7.30 *Twenty-
 Four Hours*. 7.30 *Here and Now*. 7.40 *World
 News*. 8.00 *World News*. 8.30 *World
 Reflections*. 8.15 *World News*. 8.30 *The
 Year Commemorations*. 9.00 *World News*. 9.30
World News. 10.00 *World News*. 10.30 *The
 World*. 11.00 *World News*. 11.30 *World
 Programme*. 11.50 *World News*. 12.00 *News
 About Britain*. 11.10 in the Mountains. 11.30
World News. 11.50 *World News*. 12.00
News. 12.30 *World News*. 12.45 *World
 News*. 1.00 *World News*. 1.15 *World
 News*. 1.30 *World News*. 1.45 *World
 News*. 1.55 *World News*. 2.00 *World
 News*. 2.15 *World News*. 2.30 *World
 News*. 2.45 *World News*. 2.55 *World
 News*. 3.00 *World News*. 3.15 *World
 News*. 3.30 *World News*. 3.45 *World
 News*. 3.55 *World News*. 4.00 *World
 News*. 4.15 *World News*. 4.30 *World
 News*. 4.45 *World News*. 4.55 *World
 News*. 5.00 *World News*. 5.15 *World
 News*. 5.30 *World News*. 5.45 *World
 News*. 5.55 *World News*. 6.00 *World
 News*. 6.15 *World News*. 6.30 *World
 News*. 6.45 *World News*. 6.55 *World
 News*. 7.00 *World News*. 7.15 *World
 News*. 7.30 *World News*. 7.45 *World
 News*. 7.55 *World News*. 8.00 *World
 News*. 8.15 *World News*. 8.30 *World
 News*. 8.45 *World News*. 8.55 *World
 News*. 9.00 *World News*. 9.15 *World
 News*. 9.30 *World News*. 9.45 *World
 News*. 9.55 *World News*. 10.00 *World
 News*. 10.15 *World News*. 10.30 *World
 News*. 10.45 *World News*. 10.55 *World
 News*. 11.00 *World News*. 11.15 *World
 News*. 11.30 *World News*. 11.45 *World
 News*. 11.55 *World News*. 12.00 *World
 News*. 12.15 *World News*. 12.30 *World
 News*. 12.45 *World News*. 1.00 *World
 News*. 1.15 *World News*. 1.30 *World
 News*. 1.45 *World News*. 1.55 *World
 News*. 2.00 *World News*. 2.15 *World
 News*. 2.30 *World News*. 2.45 *World
 News*. 2.55 *World News*. 3.00 *World
 News*. 3.15 *World News*. 3.30 *World
 News*. 3.45 *World News*. 3.55 *World
 News*. 4.00 *World News*. 4.15 *World
 News*. 4.30 *World News*. 4.45 *World
 News*. 4.55 *World News*. 5.00 *World
 News*. 5.15 *World News*. 5.30 *World
 News*. 5.45 *World News*. 5.55 *World
 News*. 6.00 *World News*. 6.15 *World
 News*. 6.30 *World News*. 6.45 *World
 News*. 6.55 *World News*. 7.00 *World
 News*. 7.15 *World News*. 7.30 *World
 News*. 7.45 *World News*. 7.55 *World
 News*. 8.00 *World News*. 8.15 *World
 News*. 8.30 *World News*. 8.45 *World
 News*. 8.55 *World News*. 9.00 *World
 News*. 9.15 *World News*. 9.30 *World
 News*. 9.45 *World News*. 9.55 *World
 News*. 10.00 *World News*. 10.15 *World
 News*. 10.30 *World News*. 10.45 *World
 News*. 10.55 *World News*. 11.00 *World
 News*. 11.15 *World News*. 11.30 *World
 News*. 11.45 *World News*. 11.55 *World
 News*. 12.00 *World News*. 12.15 *World
 News*. 12.30 *World News*. 12.45 *World
 News*. 1.00 *World News*. 1.15 *World
 News*. 1.30 *World News*. 1.45 *World
 News*. 1.55 *World News*. 2.00 *World
 News*. 2.15 *World News*. 2.30 *World
 News*. 2.45 *World News*. 2.55 *World
 News*. 3.00 *World News*. 3.15 *World
 News*. 3.30 *World News*. 3.45 *World
 News*. 3.55 *World News*. 4.00 *World
 News*. 4.15 *World News*. 4.30 *World
 News*. 4.45 *World News*. 4.55 *World
 News*. 5.00 *World News*. 5.15 *World
 News*. 5.30 *World News*. 5.45 *World
 News*. 5.55 *World News*. 6.00 *World
 News*. 6.15 *World News*. 6.30 *World
 News*. 6.45 *World News*. 6.55 *World
 News*. 7.00 *World News*. 7.15 *World
 News*. 7.30 *World News*. 7.45 *World
 News*. 7.55 *World News*. 8.00 *World
 News*. 8.15 *World News*. 8.30 *World
 News*. 8.45 *World News*. 8.55 *World
 News*. 9.00 *World News*. 9.15 *World
 News*. 9.30 *World News*. 9.45 *World
 News*. 9.55 *World News*. 10.00 *World
 News*. 10.15 *World News*. 10.30 *World
 News*. 10.45 *World News*. 10.55 *World
 News*. 11.00 *World News*. 11.15 *World
 News*. 11.30 *World News*. 11.45 *World
 News*. 11.55 *World News*. 12.00 *World
 News*. 12.15 *World News*. 12.30 *World
 News*. 12.45 *World News*. 1.00 *World
 News*. 1.15 *World News*. 1.30 *World
 News*. 1.45 *World News*. 1.55 *World
 News*. 2.00 *World News*. 2.15 *World
 News*. 2.30 *World News*. 2.45 *World
 News*. 2.55 *World News*. 3.00 *World
 News*. 3.15 *World News*. 3.30 *World
 News*. 3.45 *World News*. 3.55 *World
 News*. 4.00 *World News*. 4.15 *World
 News*. 4.30 *World News*. 4.45 *World
 News*. 4.55 *World News*. 5.00 *World
 News*. 5.15 *World News*. 5.30 *World
 News*. 5.45 *World News*. 5.55 *World
 News*. 6.00 *World News*. 6.15 *World
 News*. 6.30 *World News*. 6.45 *World
 News*. 6.55 *World News*. 7.00 *World
 News*. 7.15 *World News*. 7.30 *World
 News*. 7.45 *World News*. 7.55 *World
 News*. 8.00 *World News*. 8.15 *World
 News*. 8.30 *World News*. 8.45 *World
 News*. 8.55 *World News*. 9.00 *World
 News*. 9.15

LA As London except 10.25am
Indoor Bowls 11.05

SINGAPORE As London except:
10.25am-11.00am *The Simpsons*, 2.00-4.00pm *Fine Line That Got Away* (Nicky Katt), 5.15-5.45 *One Of The Boys*, 6.00-7.00 *Amos 'n' Andy*, 7.30-8.30 *The A-Team*.
THURSDAY 9.00am *Cartoon Cartoons*, 9.30am *Harvey Moon*, 11.00 *Members Only*, 11.50am *Top Secret* (Bill Cosby), 1.15pm *Anthology*, Closesdown.

TYNE TEES As London except:
10.25am *Our*
Incredible World, 10.30am *Cartoon*, 11.05 *Paving King*, 11.30 *Viking*.
1.20pm-1.30 News and Lookaround.
2.00 Film: *Born's Mouth* (Alec Guinness), 3.45 *Cartoon*, 5.15-5.45 *Silver Spoons*, 5.50 *Northern Life*, 6.00 *Northern Life*, 7.30-8.30 *The A-Team*, 8.00-10.00 *Streets of San Francisco*, 10.32 *Film Aggression* (Jean-Louis Trintignant), 12.15 *Joe Loss*, 12.30pm *Coincidence* Christian (1.40) Closesdown.

CENTRAL As London except:
9.25am-9.31 Contact.
10.00 Morning Starline, 10.30 *Magic of the Rainbows*, 10.50-12.00 *Film Muggin's* (Martial Nativel), 12.15-1.00 *Destination*, 2.00 *Film Rawhide* (Dwayne Power), 3.00-4.00 *Sore and Daughters*, 5.15-5.45 *One of the Boys*, 6.00-7.00 *Martial Nativel*, 7.30-8.30 *The A-Team*, 8.00-10.00 *Minder*, 10.30 *Hill Street Blues*, 11.00 News, 11.35 *Film Doctors* / *Witness* (Oscar Gannon), 1.40am Closesdown.

GRAMPIAN As London except:
9.25am-9.30 First
Things, 10.25 *Spencer*, 10.30 *Spencer's World of Sport*, 11.00-12.00 *Cartoon*, 1.20pm-1.30 News, 2.00 Preview, 2.30-3.00 *Film It's That Man Again* (Tommy Steele), 3.00-4.00 *Legend*, 4.00 *Legends*, 5.00 Summer at Sea, 6.30-7.00 *Teatime Show*, 7.00 Winner takes All

OTHER: FISCHER FINE ART 30 King
James St, SW 1.839 3942, THE
NEW NEO-ROMANTICS 10

[illegible]

**Classified Dept,
01-837 3311
or 3333**

Cabinet to order British missile

By Rodney Cowton
Defence Correspondent

The Cabinet yesterday finally decided to back British technology with a £250m order for a new missile for the Royal Air Force.

It did so after a bitter battle for the contract had been waged by an American competitor.

The decision to buy the British Air-Launched Anti-Radar Missile (ALARM) will provide more than 3,000 jobs, mainly in British Aerospace and Marconi Space and Defence Systems. If the American High Speed Anti-Radiation Missile (HARM) had been chosen, the bulk of that would also have been built in Britain, by Lucas Aerospace, providing about 2,000 jobs.

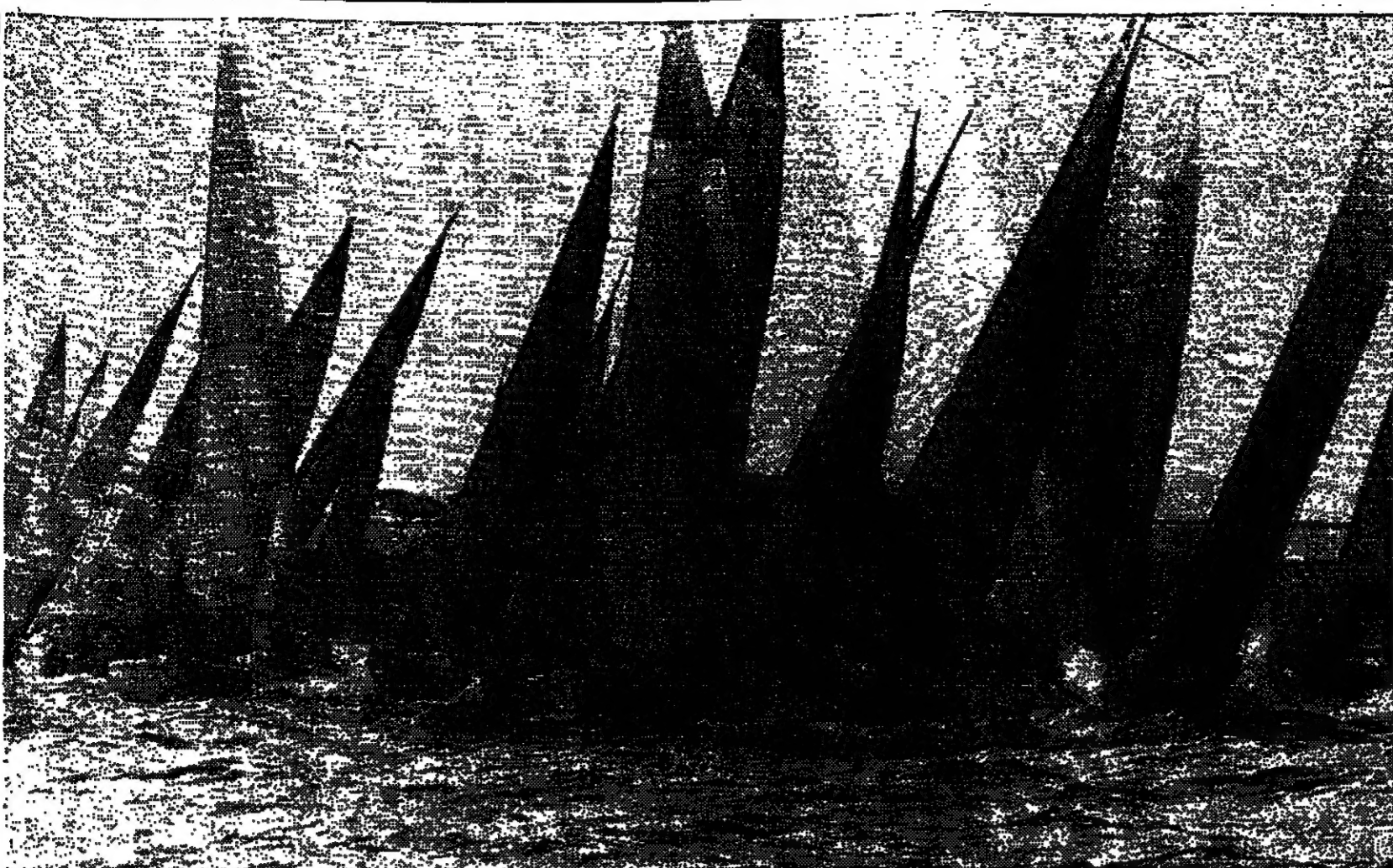
The factories which will benefit most are British Aerospace's plant at Luton, in Bedfordshire, as well as Stevenage, Bracknell and Hatfield, and Marconi's plants at Portsmouth and Stanmore. Lucas had given a warning that 1,500 jobs in Britain and the West Midlands were at risk if it did not get the contract.

The missile is needed to provide the RAF's new aircraft, the Tornado, with a weapon for destroying radar defences. British Aerospace hopes to sell more than 2,000 world-wide. Yesterday's order for the RAF is thought to be for about 750.

Ministers were served divided over the choice between HARM and ALARM. It is thought that the RAF would have preferred HARM because it is already in production, and they could have had it in service at least nine months earlier than ALARM.

However, Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, and Mr Geoffrey Foulkes, Minister of State for Defence Procurement, steadily backed the British missile. They were supported in this by Mr Cecil Parkinson, Secretary of State for Industry, and also, it is thought, by Mrs Thatcher. They were opposed by Mr Nigel Lawson, Chancellor, and Sir Geoffrey Howe, Foreign Secretary.

It is probable that the element which weighed most strongly in favour of the British system was the desire of Government and industry to maintain a presence in a key area of weapons technology, that of very sophisticated "smart" guidance systems.



On manoeuvres: Yachts fighting for an early advantage at the start of the second inshore race of the Admirals Cup series of five at Cowes yesterday. Photograph: Jonathan Eastland. Report: page 18.

Israel tells Phalange to quit barracks

Continued from page 1

houses are our houses" when Phalangist officers shepherded journalists into the village. "We will lie down in the street and let Israeli tanks drive over us," one villager shouted.

While such rhetoric sounds familiar in Lebanon, it is usually heard from Muslim militias and their supporters. Many Christian villages east of Sidon closed their shops in a general strike yesterday afternoon.

"I think this business is related to Saad Haddad" one leading Christian militia officer said in Beirut. "It seems that most of our people in the area want to join our forces and not Haddad's forces. So the Israelis are trying to close us down."

There was much talk among the Phalangists last night that they would put up military resistance to the Israelis if they were ordered to vacate any more barracks.

The Phalange was founded in 1936 when Mr Pierre Gemayel, then a Lebanese football club official, visited Nazi Germany for the Olympic Games and

came away impressed by what he was later to call "the need for order and discipline in Lebanon".

Mr Gemayel's son, Bashir, led the militia until his murder last summer a few days after being elected President of Lebanon and it is his brother, Amin, who is now the Lebanese leader.

When the Phalange were fighting Palestinian Guerrillas during the 1975-6 civil war, the Israelis armed, funded and supplied uniforms for the militia. Their relationship was cemented in June last year when the Israeli Army invaded Lebanon to fight the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Conscious, no doubt, of the Phalange Party's neo-fascist background, the Israelis at that time preferred to call it by the more sanitized title of "The Lebanese Forces". But they quickly dispensed with this description after the militia which was sent into the Palestinian camps by the Israelis to "flush out terrorists" embarked on an orgy of killing in Sabra and Chatila.

Shipyard sell-off to go ahead

By Jonathan Davis
Energy Correspondent

The Government is pressing ahead with plans to sell off British Shipbuilders' profitable warship yards.

Mr Norman Lamont, Minister of State for Industry, said yesterday: "We told MPs that the Government was committed to privatizing the yards as soon as possible, despite the corporation's heavy losses in other divisions."

The corporation's accounts, published earlier, show that British Shipbuilders made a profit of £54.7m last year on building warships, against losses of £163.1m on merchant shipbuilding and offshore activities. The overall trading loss was £108.4m, nearly 13 times the government-imposed loss limit.

Mr Lamont said the government would not be rushed into short-term measures to bail out the industry, despite pleas from the corporation's chairman, Sir Robert Atkinson, for emergency financial aid.

Arabs under curfew for Jewish ceremony

Continued from page 1

attacked, we pay the price", he complained angrily.

Earlier, the resentment of the local Arabs erupted when youths attacked Israeli vehicles after the curfew was temporarily lifted so people could buy food. It was immediately clamped down again while Israeli military vehicles toured with loudspeakers.

As one of the first foreign reporters allowed into Hebron since Tuesday's atrocity, I was able to see at first hand that the Israeli authorities have chosen not to impose the restrictions on Jews in the city although Jewish extremists remain the prime suspects for having perpetrated the random gun and bomb attacks.

Rabbi Moshe Levinger, the leader of the settlers, spoke to me in his book-lined study overlooking Hebron market while soldiers kept guard from rooftop vantage points.

As we spoke, other Jewish settlers were working close by rebuilding the former Jewish

quarter of a city holy both to Arabs and Jews. "I am not under curfew and nobody has interviewed me or my fellows about the shooting", said the rabbi.

"That is not surprising as I am convinced that it was not carried out by Jews. It was probably the work of Arabs who want to try and show that Jews and Arabs cannot live together."

Yesterday afternoon, the only shop in the whole of Hebron allowed to open was the Jewish settlers' gift store and cafeteria near the tomb of the Patriarchs and protected with thick iron grills. A group of 100 Jewish American tourists were busy buying trinkets, apparently oblivious of the inter-communal hatred simmering around them.

Some of the tourists, who had been allowed to break the curfew to visit the holy shrine and attend the commemorative ceremony, appeared under the impression that the Hebron Palestinians were on a self-imposed strike.

Living with hate, page 10

Frank Johnson in the Commons

Biffen rattles the ultimate weapon

Yesterday, the last full parliamentary day before the long recess, was marked by Labour members demanding assurances that the House would be recalled should the situation worsen in Central America.

Labour members were thus sending the most anxious message possible to President Reagan concerning the possibility of the Third World War breaking out in that region: "Don't start it without us."

There are the precedents of August, 1914, and September, 1939. Both were examples of world wars which started in what would otherwise have been the long recess.

Foreigners think they can get away with starting world wars while the House of Commons is not looking. Such foreigners have always reckoned without the feared standing order No. 143, Britain's secret weapon. The provisions and facilities for the House being recalled are set out in Standing Order No. 143. Mr John Biffen, the Leader of the House, had to explain yesterday.

Many historians erroneously believe that Germany was beaten, the first time round, by the failure of Ludendorff's offensive of 1918 and, in the replay, by Hitler's decision to go into Russia. But in each case her fate was really sealed by Standing Order No. 143.

Many of us had hoped that this terrifying standing order would never be used again in our lifetime. If it were ever deployed in modern conditions, hundreds of MPs' holidays in the Dordogne, Provence, Tuscany, the Costa Brava, and the increasingly popular Hatterley country of Yorkshire would be reduced to rubble. Among other horrors, the screaming of wives and other womenfolk would be ghastly to contemplate.

Not that Mr Biffen was seriously contemplating standing order's use. He was merely reminding us of its existence after a new Labour member, Mr Robert Wareing, of Liverpool, West Derby, had demanded: "If during the recess President Reagan's sabre-rattling over Central America is translated into direct American military involvement in Nicaragua and other Central American countries, threatening world peace, would the House be recalled?"

After rattling his standing order, thus threatening the world peace of all MPs about to go on holiday, Mr Biffen added some words of cautious optimism: "I hope we can all leave this chamber hopeful and expectant that we will not be recalled until October 24th."

So Mr Biffen was still optimistic the crisis would all be over by August, that it would never come to Standing Order No. 143. He still believed in the policy of recess with honour.

But his next questioner, Mr Ian Evans, of Cynon Valley, another Labour member, was unconvinced. "The Central American situation is developing," Mr Evans said, darkly. He sought assurances that Mr Biffen would act if the arguments for a recall became necessary.

"Recesses are not analogous to holidays," Statesmanship, which is the ability to tell new Tory MPs bad news, "They simply mean that members do not work in the House but in the constituencies and elsewhere."

This was rather damaging to the idealism of those new members who had come into the House inspired by a passionate belief in the long recess.

Mr Michael Foot raged at Mrs Thatcher's question. Prime Minister's duties for the recess. The subject was immaterial. Actually, it was bloodshed in Central America (American responsibility for). But it could have been Arms for Spain or Second Front Now.

Over the last 50 years, the subjects may have changed, but the culprits—Tories and Americans—have not. Nor has the unmistakable Foot sound.

By the time the House returns, barring the ultimate weapon that is Standing Order No. 143, he will have handed over the seals of the party leader's great windbag of office to Mr Neil Kinnock, a worthy custodian.

The only controversial note on this last day was when Mr James Kilfoyle, an Ulster member, denounced the visit to the House of Mr Gerry Adams, of Sinn Féin.

Happily, there was no unpleasantness in the chamber about this yesterday. The house moved inexorably towards the recess. So did I.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

The Duke of Edinburgh attends Cowes Week, arrives on HMV Britannia, 6.10.

The Duke of Kent hosts a lunch for President Houphouët-Boigny of the Ivory Coast, Lancaster House, London, 12.45.

New exhibitions

Industry into Landscape, Scottish

Arts Council Travelling Gallery

entrance to Thistle Centre, Murray Place, Stirling; today, tomorrow and Mon 10 to 5.

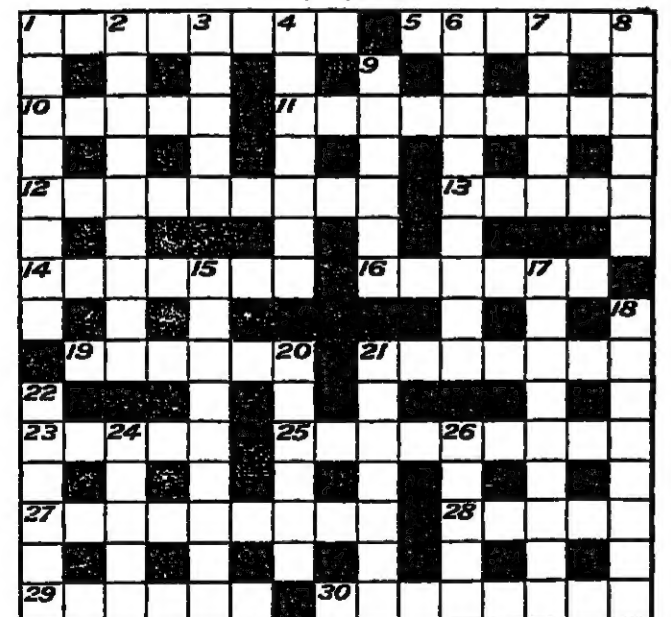
Sculpture at Great Linford Arts Centre, Milton Keynes, daily 11 to 7, closed Wed; and sculpture walk, open dawn to dusk, daily (until Oct).

Last chance to see

Work by Ulster Society of Women Artists, Central Library, Royal Avenue, Belfast, Tues, Wed

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,194

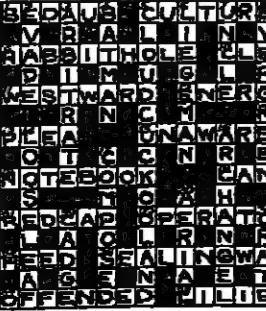
This puzzle, used at the London 4 regional final of the Collins Dictionary Times Crossword Championship, was solved within 30 minutes by 54 per cent of the finalists.



ACROSS

- Get a help that's denied (8).
- Transport offered to Miss Bell (6).
- The channel infested with seabirds? (5).
- Letter from abroad, not long ago, provides material for this (9).
- Forgotten, rejected, and so on, in rewritten legend (9).
- Sorcerer left out of the group (5).
- Complaint I will put before the Head (7).
- Such variations in meaning heartlessly contrived (6).
- Young frequenter of the doctor's premises (Fitzgerald) (6).
- Engineers about to join in retreat by train (7).
- Doily coming to a bad end in an Indian city (5).
- Romantic wedding - or goal-less draw? (4-5).
- Stretched thin, the Rev Harding, if sent back north (4-5).
- No theatre suffers a setback showing "Evita" (5).
- Of which Cowper's hero was a citizen (with credit) (6).
- Cool Disco dancing describes the shortest line (8).
- Climbing city street first in fashion (5).
- What starts things moving? "Time's up!" (7).
- An electrical discharge - St Paul's revolutionary (9).
- Dismal king in love (5).
- 31 days he gets first from magistrate for g.b.h. (6).
- Cook's standard of fitness (6).
- Watch entertainment interrupted by commercial for make-up (5).
- Novel soldiers (3-2-4).
- He'll repair machine with a bit of care (8).
- Some graceful marine creature (6).
- Sir Richard's Nemesis (7).
- The foreman makes a mistake, right? (6).
- Note name of material (5).
- Transport was blue (5).

Solution of puzzle No 16,193



Arts Council Travelling Gallery

entrance to Thistle Centre, Murray Place, Stirling; today, tomorrow and Mon 10 to 5.

Sculpture at Great Linford Arts Centre, Milton Keynes, daily 11 to 7, closed Wed; and sculpture walk, open dawn to dusk, daily (until Oct).

Last chance to see

Work by Ulster Society of Women Artists, Central Library, Royal Avenue, Belfast, Tues, Wed

The pound

	Bank	Bank
	Buys	Sells
Australia \$	1.80	1.73
Austria Sch	29.28	27.65
Belgium Fr	33.09	79.00
Canada \$	1.94	1.86
Denmark Kr	14.52	14.47
Finland Mk	8.96	90.60
France Fr	12.42	11.87
Germany DM	4.14	3.94
Greece Dr	136.50	127.50
Holland gld	11.45	10.80
Ireland P	1.31	1.25
Italy Lira	2450.00	2330.00
Japan Yen	386.00	366.00
Netherlands Gld	4.43	4.41
Norway Kr	11.67	11.10
Portugal Esc	187.00	177.00
South Africa Rd	2.02	1.87
Spain Pta	229.50	218.50
Sweden Kr	12.24	11.64
Switzerland Fr	3.35	3.18
USA \$	1.56	1.51
Yugoslavia Dar	149.00	142.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

Klein's Price Index 334.7.

London's FT 100 index closed up 2.4 at 721.4.

Food prices

Farmers are being allowed to sell extra-small potatoes for the next month because of the impact of the dry weather on the crop. The smallest allowed at the moment is 35mm, which would normally rise to 40mm next week as later crops become ready for lifting. This year the smallest minimum will be held for most of August.

Large joints of meat are cheaper than usual at the moment because the hot weather is making people turn to lighter cuts like steaks. Cheaper alternatives for the hot weather include portions of frozen turkey breast which sell at about 70p each, depending on size. Another useful alternative for the hot weather is fresh crab for about £1 a pound for those who can dress the beast themselves; crab dressed by the fishmonger costs much more.

Large joints of meat are cheaper than usual at the moment because the hot weather is making people turn to lighter cuts like steaks. Cheaper alternatives for the hot weather include portions of frozen turkey breast which sell at about 70p each, depending on size. Another useful alternative for the hot weather is fresh crab for about £1 a pound for those who can dress the beast themselves; crab dressed by the fishmonger costs much more.

Large joints of meat are cheaper than usual at the moment because the hot weather is making people turn to lighter cuts like steaks. Cheaper alternatives for the hot weather include portions of frozen turkey breast which sell at about 70p each, depending on size. Another useful alternative for the hot weather is fresh crab for about £1 a pound for those who can dress the beast themselves; crab dressed by the fishmonger costs much more.

Large joints of meat are cheaper than usual at the moment because the hot weather is making people turn to lighter cuts like steaks. Cheaper alternatives for the hot weather include portions of frozen turkey breast which sell at about 70p each, depending on size. Another useful alternative for the hot weather is fresh crab for about £1 a pound for those who can dress the beast themselves; crab dressed by the fishmonger costs much more.

Large joints of meat are cheaper than usual at the moment because the hot weather is making people turn to lighter cuts like steaks. Cheaper alternatives for the hot weather include portions of frozen turkey breast which sell at about 70p each, depending on size. Another useful alternative for the hot weather is fresh crab for about £1 a pound for those who can dress the beast themselves; crab dressed by the fishmonger costs much more.

Large joints of meat are cheaper than usual at the moment because the hot weather is making people turn to lighter cuts like steaks. Cheaper alternatives for the hot weather include portions of frozen turkey breast which sell at about 70p each, depending on size. Another useful alternative for the hot weather is fresh crab for about £1 a pound for those who can dress the beast themselves; crab dressed by the fishmonger costs much more.

Large joints of meat are cheaper than usual at the moment because the hot weather is making people turn to lighter cuts like steaks. Cheaper alternatives for the hot weather include portions of frozen turkey breast which sell at about 70p each, depending on size. Another useful alternative for the hot weather is fresh crab for about £1 a pound for those who can dress the beast themselves; crab dressed by the fishmonger costs much more.

Large joints of meat are cheaper than usual at the moment because the hot weather is making people turn to lighter cuts like steaks. Cheaper alternatives for the hot weather include portions of frozen turkey breast which sell at about 70p each, depending on size. Another useful alternative for the hot weather is fresh crab for about £1 a pound for those who can dress the beast themselves; crab dressed by the fishmonger costs much more.

Roads

London and South-East: M20: Lane closures between junction 1 (Swanley) and 7 (A239, NE of Maidstone). A21: Lane closures on Boughton by-pass, Kent. A2: 86/A285/A27: Heavy traffic because of Goodwood races, N of Chichester.

Wales and West: A40: Only one lane open, westbound, W of Carmarthen. A47: Temporary one-way system on Bath Road/Wells Road, Bristol; diversion, M5: Lane closures between junctions 8 (M50 junction) and 9 (Ashchurch).

Midlands and East Angles: A45: Lane closures on Orwell Bridge, Ipswich by-pass. M6: Northbound entry slip-road closed at junction 2 (M69 and Coventry East). A4: 3/A428/A5: Heavy traffic because of racing at Silverstone, Northamptonshire.

North: A1: Roadworks between A19 and A184, Tost's roundabout and Tost's Tunnel and A185 roundabout. M6: Lane closures between junctions 25 (A49, Wigan) and 27 (A5209, Wigan/Standish). Greater Manchester: A66: Temporary lights E of Bowe.

Scotland: A7: Delays at Latholm. Borders: M9: Lane closures between junctions 3 and 7 (Falkirk to Kilmarnock Bridge). A75: Single lane traffic with lights at Threave Bridge, West of Castle Douglas. A9: Single lane traffic with lights S of Auchtermuchty, Tayside.

Information supplied by the AA

The papers

Commenting on Mr Michael Foot's last day in Parliament as Labour leader, the Daily Mirror says: "The job he was given, to unite a party determined to tear itself apart, was an impossible one... (He) could never be a strong leader... yet in a perfect world of our leaders would be more like Michael Foot: people of compassion, honour and kindness."

Perhaps when Mr Foot returns to the backbenches he will recapture some of the flair for which he is remembered, says the Daily Express. "He could be more of a thorn in the Mrs Thatcher's side from his new quarters than he ever was from the despatch box."

Commenting on Mr Michael Foot's last day in Parliament as Labour leader, the Daily Mirror says: "The job he was given, to unite a party determined to tear itself apart, was an impossible one... (He) could never be a strong leader... yet in a perfect world of our leaders would be more like Michael Foot: people of compassion, honour and kindness."

Perhaps when Mr Foot returns to the backbenches he will recapture some of the flair for which he is remembered, says the Daily Express. "He could be more of a thorn in the Mrs Thatcher's side from his new quarters than he ever was from the despatch box."

Commenting on Mr Michael Foot's last day in Parliament as Labour leader, the Daily Mirror says: "The job he was given, to unite a party determined to tear itself apart, was an impossible one... (He) could never be a strong leader... yet in a perfect world of our leaders would be more like Michael Foot: people of compassion, honour and kindness."

Perhaps when Mr Foot returns to the backbenches he will recapture some of the flair for which he is remembered, says the Daily Express. "He could be more of a thorn in the Mrs Thatcher's side from his new quarters than he ever was from the despatch box."

Commenting on Mr Michael Foot's last day in Parliament as Labour leader, the Daily Mirror says: "The job he was given, to unite a party determined to tear itself apart, was an impossible one... (He) could never be a strong leader... yet in a perfect world of our leaders would be more like Michael Foot: people of compassion, honour and kindness."

Perhaps when Mr Foot returns to the backbenches he will recapture some of the flair for which he is remembered, says the Daily Express. "He could be more of a thorn in the Mrs Thatcher's side from his new quarters than he ever was from the despatch box."

Commenting on Mr Michael Foot's last day in Parliament as Labour leader, the Daily Mirror says: "The job he was given, to unite a party determined to tear itself apart, was an impossible one... (He) could never be a strong leader... yet in a perfect world of our leaders would be more like Michael Foot: people of compassion, honour and kindness."

Weather

A ridge of high pressure will move slowly S over England and Wales, allowing a frontal trough to move SE across Scotland.

6 am to midnight

London, SE, central S, SW England, Midlands, Channel Islands, S Wales: Any fog patches clearing, sunny periods developing, dry, wind NW, backing W, moderate, becoming dry at first; temp 24 to 26C (75 to 79F).

East Angles, E, NE, central N England: Mainly dry, but a time, rain or drizzle, backing W, moderate, becoming dry at first; temp 22 to 25C (72 to 77F).

N Wales, NW England, Lake District, SE of Birmingham, inland S, NW Wales, NW Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Rainy, cloudy, rain or drizzle at times, becoming drier and brighter later, wind W or SW, strong, increasing gale force at times, temp 16 to 17C (61 to 63F).

Outlook for the weekend: Mostly dry and very warm in S at first, otherwise becoming cooler with some rain in most areas.

SEA PASSAGES: North Sea: Wind NW, light or moderate, sea slight. Strait of Dover, English Channel: Wind N, moderate, sea slight. S. of England: Wind W, light or moderate, sea slight. Irish Sea: Wind SW, moderate or fresh, sea moderate.

Sun rises: 5.19am Sun sets: 8.54pm Moon rises: 9.42am Moon sets: 11.09pm Last quarter August 2.

Lighting-up time

London 8.54 pm to 4.50 am Bristol 8.54 pm to 4.50 am Edinburgh 8.57 pm to 4.50 am Glasgow 8.41 pm to 4.50 am Penzance 8.40 pm to 5.17 am

Temperatures at midday yesterday: s, cloud, t, h, i, w, u.

Belfast: 19.0C, 18.0C, 17.0C, 16.0C, 15.0C, 14.0C, 13.0C, 12.0C, 11.0C, 10.0C, 9.0C, 8.0C, 7.0C, 6.0C, 5.0C, 4.0C, 3.0C, 2.0C, 1.0C, 0.0C, -1.0C, -2.0C, -3.0C, -4.0C, -5.0C, -6.0C, -7.0C, -8.0C, -9.0C, -10.0C, -11.0C, -12.0C, -13.0C, -14.0C, -15.0C, -16.0C, -17.0C, -18.0C, -19.0C, -20.0C, -21.0C, -22.0C, -23.0C, -24.0C, -25.0C, -26.0C, -27.0C, -28.0C, -29.0C, -30.0C, -31.0C, -32.0C, -33.0C, -34.0C, -35.0C, -36.0C, -37.0C, -38.0C, -39.0C, -40.0C, -41.0C, -42.0C, -43.0C, -44.0C, -45.0C, -46.0C, -47.0C, -48.0C, -49.0C, -50.0C, -51.0C, -52.0C, -53.0C, -54.0C, -55.0C, -56.0C, -57.0C, -58.0C, -59.0C, -60.0C, -61.0C, -62.0C, -63.0C, -64.0C, -65.0C, -66.0C, -67.0C, -68.0C, -69.0C, -70.0C, -71.0C, -72.0C, -73.0C, -74.0C, -75.0C, -76.0C, -77.0C, -78.0C, -79.0C, -80.0C, -81.0C, -82.0C, -83.0C, -84.0C, -85.0C, -86.0C, -87.0C, -88.0C, -89.0C, -90.0C, -91.0C, -92.0C, -93.0C, -94.0C, -95.0C, -96.0C, -97.0C, -98.0C, -99.0C, -100.0C, -101.0C, -102.0C, -103.0C, -104.0C, -105.0C, -106.0C, -107.0C, -108.0C, -109.0C, -110.0C, -111.0C, -112.0C, -113.0C, -114.0C, -115.0C, -116.0C, -117.0C, -118.0C, -119.0C, -120.0C, -121.0C, -122.0C, -123.0C, -124.0C, -125.0C, -126.0C, -127.0C, -128.0C, -129.0C, -130.0C, -131.0C, -132.0C, -133.0C, -134.0C, -135.0C, -136.0C, -137.0C, -138.0C, -139.0C, -140.0C, -141.0C, -142.0C, -143.0C, -144.0C, -145.0C, -146.0C, -147.0C, -148.0C, -149.0C, -150.0C, -151.0C, -152.0C, -153.0C, -154.0C, -